THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,704—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 27th July.	EGYPT	8000	MOLDAVIA	11000
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000		
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	MALOJA	12431
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000		
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000		
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10852
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	* MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12358		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3379	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
53, Charnagaze St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Linga ... 2185 Friday 26th July 6 a m. direct.
Dwarka.. 1695 Thurs. 1st August 9 a.m.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 Tons on 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th July, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
City of Manchester	5551	25th July	.....
‡ City of York	7816	31st ,,	.....
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	.....
* Lockley Hall	3634	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	7th ,,	.....
City of Athens	5594	...	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	6875	3rd Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	11th ,,	.....
A Steamer	...	17th ,,	.....
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	.....
City of Birmingham	7475	12th ,,	.....
City of Marseilles	8800	19th ,,	.....
City of Poona	8500	28th ,,	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	6th Dec.	.....
City of Athens	5594	13th ,,	.....
City of Karachi	5566	21st ,,	.....

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Lockeley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.
* These are "B" class steamers.
† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	Naples.....6 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	2 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 ,,	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	1913 2-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	646
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.
All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

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Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Pukot, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kwala Lumpor F. M. S., Klang (F. M. States.) Seremban (F. M. States.) Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon

Manilla, Cebu, Hollo, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tieling, Tientsin, Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND... ... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

DECORATIVE

CHIMING

BRACKET

GRANDFATHER

WALL DIALS

TOWER

A general impression prevails that the manufacture of English Decorative and other house clocks has practically ceased because British workman do not choose to compete with the Continental and American machine made clocks most of which are turned out like buttons, made of wood and wire and are worse even than the old fashioned Dutch. This belief is wrong as there still exist in England many conservative clockmakers who have doggedly persevered through all viscisitudes brought about by the cheap machine made article, to hold their own in the High Class Hand-made English House and other clocks. From the excellent traditions of the past, there is no doubt that the English Clocks are the finest exponents of the "clockmaker's Art and Mystery." It is for this reason that the English article maintains its first position against all competition. Built on the most scientific lines and sound construction and holding the highest character in public opinion for what is generally known as "remarkable finish," the English clocks demonstrate their pre-eminence in accuracy in time-keeping and in their durability. A hundred years of satisfactory usefulness is not too much to expect from an English Clock of any description. This supremacy is now so well acknowledged that Continental manufacturers endeavour to imitate them and even catalogue them under English names.

The old fashion of adding chimes to clocks has greatly revived in the last few years and this revival is specially associated with the English House Clock in imitation of the Great Westminster Clock whose hour bell weighs 13½ tons and is 9 feet in diameter and the quarter bells measure from 3 feet 6 in. to 6 feet diameter the large and weigh from 78 cwt to 21 cwt. The bells cost £6,000 and the Clock Rs. 4,080 or a total of Rupees 1,51,200 in Indian money.

The chimes in English House Clocks are carefully and musically tuned to one another and they give forth not only a pleasing correspondence of sound but a flood of rich music in absolute harmonious accord.

As a special attraction, Continental imitations of English House Clocks offer a 14 days wind or a 30 days wind. A little thought, however, will disclose to anybody that there is not much use in having clocks to go more than a little over 8 days (to allow the possible forgetting of a day), as a week is the easiest period to remember. English Clocks can also be made to go a month by adding another wheel; and even a year by adding two, but the practical English Clockmaker finds it better to adopt that principle of construction which reduces strain and friction.

There is only one house in Bombay where English Clocks may be obtained in any variety.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFT SHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

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FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

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Oriental Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	£ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)...		„ 104,847
Annual Income ...		„ 1,468,028
Assets		„ 10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies		„ 28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910...		£ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID ..... £ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMUNICATION having been restored the usual services will on and from TO-MORROW, the 25th July, 1912, be resumed with the exception of Nos. 36 and 49 UP and 23 and 39 DOWN which will be CANCELLED until further notice.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MADRAS MAIL.

IN consequence of through communication between KARJAT and LONAVLA having been restored the Madras Mail will on and from TO-MORROW the 25th instant, leave Victoria Terminus at the USUAL TIME, namely 22 hours.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1912.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT POONA.
Civil Suit No. 23 of 1912.

GERTRUDE LITITIA SMITH, residing in her father's house, at No. 9, Staunton Road, Poona..... Plaintiff (Petitioner)
Vs.
HOPE CHARLES SMITH, at No. 1, Imperial Mansions, Byculla, Bombay Defendant (Respondent).

Claim under Act IV of 1869, for divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named plaintiff has instituted the present Suit against the Defendant and that it has been FIXED for FINAL DISPOSAL on the 9th August, 1912.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 23rd day of July, 1912.

District Court, Poona.

G. V. DHAYAGUDE,
Clerk of the Court,
District Court,
Poona.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1912, for the SUPPLY of ONE LIGHT PORTABLE STEAM PUMP.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 175 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 23rd July, 1912.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE, to be delivered during the year 1913 as under :—

BEST STEAM COAL FOR USE ON LOCOMOTIVES.

CONTRACT (A)—10,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 3,300 Tons in Railway Wagons at Waltair.

CONTRACT (B)—1,00,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 8,300 Tons in Railway Wagons, in the Madras Harbour or in the Rayapuram Station Yard.

CONTRACT (C)—30,000 Tons, of which not less than 30,000 Tons, must be delivered between the 1st January and 31st March, and the balance in full cargos at regular intervals between the 1st July and 31st December, in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COAL FOR SMITHS SHOP PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (D)—2,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 170 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (E)—1,500 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 750 Tons each, one between 1st January and 31st March, and one between 1st July and 30th September, in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COKE FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (F)—2,500 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (G)—630 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 300 Tons each, one between 1st January and 31st March, and one between 1st July and 30th September, in Railway Wagons, in the Mormugao Harbour.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each contract as detailed above.

The Coal and Coke to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Engineer

Deposits as under must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipts for the same sent with Tenders. These amounts will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contracts by those whose Tenders are accepted and returned to those whose Tenders are not accepted :—

Contracts	.....B. and C.....	Rs. 2,000.
do.	.....A. and F.....	Rs. 1,000.
do.	...D. E. and G.....	Rs. 400.

A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within thirty days of acceptance of Tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

The quantities of Coal given as requirements for the year 1913, against Contracts A. B. and C. may be accepted as the Company's requirements for the years 1914 and 1915, and alternative Tenders can be submitted for these contracts, one for supplies during the year 1913, and one for supplies during the three years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, from the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Perambur Works, Madras.

Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered and they must be enclosed in sealed covers subscribed "TENDER for COAL (or COKE)" addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Rayapuram.

Tenders will be received up to the 19th August, 1912.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICIATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

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IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

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1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

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CINEMATOGRAPH.
TWO SHOWS: EVERY NIGHT.
7 to 8-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p.m.
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The Story of the Great Discoverer.
THE COMING OF COLUMBUS.

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THE ROYAL PALMIST,
THE PSYCHIC OF CELEBRITIES
CURES EFFECTED BY
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Hours Daily and Sunday,
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No Letters or Telephone Messages Answered.
Rooms 439, 440 and 441.
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1912.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from August to October, 1912 :—

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 3rd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 3 days.
7th, 11th and 14th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
21st, 24th and 28th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 1 day, (17th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A, B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
	Lady ..... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

NO PERSON WHATEVER will be admitted to the Enclosures without a ticket or pass.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday July 27th 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 20th July, 1912.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET.—TWO NEWLY BUILT up-to-date fashioned GODOWNS in Dongri-street at Katha-Bazar opposite Masjid. For particulars apply to DWARKADAS J. SHROFF, 25 Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Building.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal — Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Tram Terminus in Dr. Rozario's compound the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes, press, wardrobe, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, table ornaments, camphor wood chests, Breston-Humber gents' bicycle, table and hanging lamp, etc., the property of Mr. J. Rosario and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1912.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the ground floor of the West View, opposite the Sassoon Dock, Clock Tower, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French and Mahogany polished teak and blackwood household furniture, made to order consisting of tapestry lined drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, single and double mirrored almyirah, sideboard, dining table, dumbwaiter, mirror wardrobe, dressing and washhand tables, marble topped tables, tile topped teapoys, iron bedstead, book case, hatstand, arm and armless and Curzon chairs, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets, etc., etc., the property of F. Quartero, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Kandawadi, Girgaum.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Kamlabai, widow of Harischandra Pandurang, the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of July, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandawadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7745, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 871 (1), 868 (1), and Street No. 12 and 9, and bounded as follows, i e :—On or towards the east by the Nickelwadi Lane; on or towards the west by the vacant land belonging to Tarabai, widow of Mahadeo Pandurang on or towards the north by the property of Yamnabai, widow of Ganpatrao Pandurang and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application, may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kola, and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

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Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
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Manager.

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Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION ! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges either sex (supersedes injections)
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

[LONDON, JULY 23.] [BOMBAY, JULY 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 3-4	1-2	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 15-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-4		unchgd
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·48 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York ...	4·87 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight ...	3		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 11-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady. Good business done
Futures ... Quiet—Steady.
Manchester ... Buyers opera ing quietly
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,500 „
Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 7·18+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·94	6·89	6·78
+05	+05	+05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·71	6·67	6·66
+05	+05	+05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·66	6·67	6·68
+05	+05	+05

New York Noon call Oct. 12·34 Jan. 12·34.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·53 Jan. 12·54.
New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·25 Jan. 12·35.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 700
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 1,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 12·80 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 12·40+09 } Advanced on favourble cotton goods situation and on limi'ed offerings.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·39+10

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 1-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct ... 12·57+10
Futures month of Dec ... 12·60+12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

Liverpool, July 23.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...Very firm but only small business.
Tone Cloths ...Very firm and strong market
Weft American "54" ... 12 1-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-4
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C... 10 1-2
Twist "36" B ... 11
Twist "42" ... 12 1-8
Twist American "60" ... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn 11 3-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 1-8
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... Aug.-Sept

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 3-4+1-8
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat unchgd.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 56 1-2+2
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2+.-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 62 3+6d
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6 7-8 unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Buyers—Quiet.

BARLEY.
Karachi Barley 24 3-4 July-Aug London Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 11 3-4+3-4d
July-Aug.—Value—Firm

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 89 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 7-8+1-4
Best English selected Copper:... £ 83 1-2+1

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... Nominal

ARRIVALS :—
"Cheltonian" "Rinaldo" and "Semiramis".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 4 1-2+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10 4 3-4+3-4d
12 10 1-2+5 1-4d Aug.—Sellers
Months of Shipments Oct-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Firm on bear covering.—Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 7 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchgd
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java-Sugar :—Very quiet. Prices Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [24TH JULY, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	29	34,313
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	25	30,086

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady rates being unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. To-day being Council Bills day there has been little business doing, and the market closed early pending the result of allotments. Far Eastern rates are steady and unchanged.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept-Oct
Do. do France ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147
Shanghai „ ...200
Japan „ ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steadier at 96 13-16 for Cash and 96 3-4 for the near Settlement. A fairly large business has been done during the day, and prices advanced to 96 15-16 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the Settlement, but close 1-16 lower as under.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 14 0
1st Settlement ... „ 96 13 0
2nd „ ... „ 96 11 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver yesterday closed unchanged and steady at 27 15-16 for ready and 28 1-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 60 3-4. The local market opened at 71 1-8 ex duty for ready but has declined 1-8 during the day and closes quiet but steady as under. Only a small business has been reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 9
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 9
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 71 0 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 71 0 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 71 3 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 80 6 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 80 6 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 80 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets closed steadier yesterday. Weather and crop reports from America are conflicting. A private telegram to hand to-day states that anxiety is caused by continuous rain, and owing to worms increasing in some sections on account of wet weather; while in Texas rain is needed. Another telegram says that crop accounts are generally good. The local market opened steadier at an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 on last evening's closing rates. A moderate business is passing in good Broach and fully good Bengals, but except in these descriptions there is nothing doing, as neither buyers nor sellers are inclined to operate owing to the uncertainty regarding the future of the Home markets. They are therefore awaiting developments. At the close the market is steady and we quote as under.

The market for ready cotton was partially closed owing to a Hindu holiday, and only a small business was done.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 321 March
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 312 1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat „ 307 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „ 304 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 298 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 295-6 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 284 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 274 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 278 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 284 Dec.
„ „ „ ... ... „ 290 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 262 1-2 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 296 July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns ... „ 268 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 278 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ... ...Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·98	6·93	6·81	6·74	
+04	+04	+03	+03	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·69	6·68	6·69	6·69	6·70
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steadier on better Home advices.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 3 6 B.T.
September ... „ 12 1 3 „
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 11 14 6 „

RAPESEED :—Firm.
We Quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 7 6
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 4 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0 D J
Black Kutal ... ... „ 47 6 0 D J

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... .. Rs 13 1 0 B. T.
Forward ... ... „ 13 12 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 36 12 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0
Forward ... ... „ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 45 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 R. T.

BARLEY :—
Ready (per candy 6 3-4 cwts.)...Rs. 26 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 7 3 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 3 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay 1,765
Bank of India 65 1-4
Eastern Bank 87 1-2
Indian Specie ... ... 66 C. D.

MILLS.

David 455
Kohinoor 775
Manockji Petit 2,677 1-2
New Great Eastern 245
Standard 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 180 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 190
Bombay S. N. Pref. 295
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 22 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 537 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	1,335	bales.
Wheat	26,164	cwts.
Linseed	14,625	„
Rapeseed	4,493	„
Gingellyseed	3,902	„
Poppyseed	5,350	„
Groundnuts...	353	„
Castorseed	10,658	„
Rice	5,610	„
Myrabollams..	1,377	„
Cottonseed	954	„
Mowraseed	6,425	„
Gram	4,479	„
Joowar	888	„
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	2,144	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 22nd July.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... ... £ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 20th July, 1912, by Council Bills ... £ 6,316,230
Balance to be remitted from 21st July 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ... £ 9,183,770

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg, Shoulder } From As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 to 5 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 4 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Sirloin from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Tongue from As. 4 to As. 5 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters nil.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Re. 1 1-2 each.
Chickens from As. 8 to As. 10 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-8 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2½ to As. 4 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per doz.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas from As. 5 to As. 6 per seer.
Cabbages nil.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) nil.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Lettuces nil.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot nil.
Knolkhol nil.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots nil.
Sweet Potatoes As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 1¼ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) As. 1 per seer.
Celery nil.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3-1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3-1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2¼ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.
Beef Buffalo 1st sort As. 3 per lb.
Do. 2nd sort from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANT—July 7, at Fir Grove, Simla, the wife of Mr. R. A. Mant, I. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

SAVI—July 3, accidentally drowned near Faridpur, Frederick Thomas (third son of the late Victor Henry Savi), Chief Manager, Banphal Estate, Barisal, aged 54 years 9 months.

SKINNER—July 16, at Mussoore, of Septic poisoning, Cuthbert William Skinner, M.W.S., Dehra Dun, age 37, Eldest son of the Reverend F. W. Skinner, Tibenham, Norfolk, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Warwicks vs. Byculla Institute.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Y. W. C. A. Concert, Wellington Lines, 9-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Avoid all honorary posts that cost time during business hours"— Anon.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POLICEMAN. ROBBED.—Adamkhan Sahebkhan, a police lance naik, reports that his house was broken into on Tuesday night and that ornaments and clothing collectively valued at Rs. 306 were stolen.

TETANUS THROUGH EAR-BORING.—Yama Vans, a Marwari, had his ears bored five days ago for earrings. He later developed symptoms of tetanus, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Subject :—"The Bhagavad Gita and its Message to Humanity" Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Aminabu, a Borah girl aged about seven years, was standing at a window on the third floor of a house in Ripon Road on Tuesday evening, when she suddenly lost her balance and fell into the road. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died subsequently.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 23rd July, to 6 a.m., on the 24th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total ...	4	2
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		109
Same date last year........................		73
Small-pox	2	3

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending at 5 a.m. yesterday :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Dongri	2	2
Market	1	1
Fanaswadi	1	0
Bhuleshwar	0	1
Khara Talao	3	1
Mahalakshmi	1	1
Tarwadi	1	0
Byculla	2	2
Sion	1	1
Total...	12	9

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

160. Meeting—A meeting for the members of No 2 Company B. V. A. will be held at the B. V. A. Head-quarters at 7 p.m. on Friday 26th July, 1912.

163 A meeting will be held in the B B and C I Ry Institute, Parel, at 7 a m on Thursday 1st August, 1912 in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

All members of the Corps and Englishmen resident in the neighbourhood are cordially invited to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The gardens of Montagu House seem to be a fruitful source of litigation. In the days of the late Duke of Buccleuch they sloped down to the river, and when the Thames Embankment was first planned the determined opposition of the owner blocked the way for a considerable time. Eventually the Duke yielded, and the scheme was put through, at the expense of the riverside half of the beautiful gardens. The present trouble is not the question of territory, but the less serious one of being overlooked by the Board of Trade Offices. But in these utilitarian days such an objection has but small chance of being considered. The historic site where Pepys once contemplated the "finest smocks and linen petticoats" belonging to Lady Castlemaine fluttering in the breeze is part of the grounds of Montagu House.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

General Rainfall on the West Coast.

THE POONA FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The monsoon continues to be less active than usual except in the coast districts. There are again indications of a feeble depression at the head of the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast and Lower Burma; fairly general on the North Madras Coast, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bengal; local in Bombay, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Central India, Gujarat, the South East Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Assam and Upper Burma. Also there have been falls in South-East Madras and Rajputana.

Goa and Cochin record two inches each ; Calicut, five inches ; Marcara, four inches ; Mangalore and Belgaum, each three inches ; Jagdalpur, one inch and a half; Pachmarhi, Delhi, Bareilly, and Benares, each one inch ; Lucknow, Chaibassa and Darjeeling each one inch and a half ; Naya Dumka, and Barisal, each one inch ; Saugor Island, two inches ; Bhamo, one inch ; Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Mergui, each three inches; Victoria Point, each two inches.

The temperature is in general normal.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in Orissa.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Palitana" Captain H. McDiarmed, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, reports having encountered dirty weather with high and boisterous sea and frequent heavy squalls of wind and rain between 12 and 18 degrees north on the Malabar Coast.

THE POONA FLOODS.

The excitement and anxiety created by the rapid and abnormal rise of the river on Monday have given place to a sense of security as the stream has fallen by about ten feet in many hours, write a Poona paper. But it is still a beautiful sight at the Bund gardens end, and as Kirkee Holkar's bridge. is once more visible with a greater part of its palings gone. Although the river has abated crowds are hourly at the Bund gardens to have a look at the graceful and picturesque fall over the Bund.

A considerable amount of destruction by the overflowing of the river was caused in certain parts of the city. Very many huts along the embankment were either washed away or flooded, and the unhappy occupants were obliged to seek refuge on the tops of trees or tops of other's houses. Reports of distress are common among the poorer classes in the city who are rendered homeless and penniless. A hundred families at least have lost all their belongings.

A case for consideration is reported from Kirkee where an ex-soldier with his wife and four children are in a practically in a destitute condition owing to the swollen river having encroached upon their premises and washed all their belongings away. They had no time to swift, and soon after quitting the house it collapsed.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	33·47	35·97	35·10	32·77
Wednesday, 24th July......	0·29	0·13	0·17	0·35
Total	33·76	36·10	35·27	33·12
Same date last year.........	25·03	24·73	24·85	23·14

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·20	34·10	30·35	21·85

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 24th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	29	37	97

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 23rd	90·3	82·0	...	0·00
Jask	95·3	87·3	...	0·00
Muskat 23rd	92·8	85·1	...	0·00
Multan	104·3	87·5	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	100·4	78·9	...	5·23
Lahore	105·9	85·2	...	1·71
Sirsa	89·8	77·5	0·25	6·36
Ambala	91·5	80·9	...	8·53
Delhi	92·0	80·8	0·90	7·95
Agra	92·0	80·0	0·41	7·78
Mainpuri	96·8	81·1	...	10·15
Jhansi	91·5	80·0	...	15·51
Cawnpore	93·2	80·4	0·02	12·31
Allahabad	92·6	79·0	0·06	9·26
Jacobabad	113·1	90·8	...	0·15
Karachi	90·5	81·0	...	0·56
Ajmer	88·7	79·2	...	4·58
Jaipur	89·2	79·1	0·04	10·65
Kotah	95·6	78·6	0·10	10·98
Bhuj	89·0	79·0	...	9·38
Dwarka	85·3	81·2	...	14·88
Veraval	82·6	79·8	0·02	14·03
Rajkot	82·1	76·3	0·27	14·28
Bhavnagar Para	89·5	77·0	5·21	22·99
Surat	84·9	77·6	0·32	29·34
Ahmedabad	88·6	78·7	...	9·58
Deesa	90·3	75·4	0·66	6·52
Neemuch	82·4	73·5	0·31	5·29
Indore	84·6	74·1	0·02	9·60
Jubbulpore	86·8	77·3	0·03	10·44
Saugor	85·8	75·6	...	10·62
Hoshangabad	87·1	75·9	0·51	10·60
Khandwa	84·2	76·6	0·09	4·81
Akola	90·7	75·1	0·02	8·10
Amraoti	84·8	75·8	...	8·22
Nagpur	91·1	75·8	0·42	16·69
Chanda	89·5	77·0	0·06	12·17
Raipur	88·7	76·6	0·07	19·87
BOMBAY	86·2	78·2	0·35	33·32
Ratnagiri	85·3	76·4	0·38	63·21
Mormugao	84·0	74·7	1·20	66·87
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	82·9	73·1	0·52	5·68
Ahmednagar	82·1	72·0	...	3·46
Poona	78·0	71·3	0·01	8·42
Sholapur	88·3	72·6	...	5·17
Bijapur	84·2	71·3	...	4·08
Belgaum	71·3	67·5	2·60	27·82
Aurangabad	82·4	72·2	0·32	9·37
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	72·7	0·56	12·22
Hyderabad	84·3	73·2	0·02	7·58
Mangalore	81·3	73·8	2·53	74·99
Calicut	79·8	72·1	5·05	71·26
Cochin	83·2	72·7	2·39	66·25
Colombo	87·5	77·0	...	21·97
Masulipatam	91·3	76·2	0·50	9·79
Bellary	85·5	75·3	...	2·24
Cuddapah	92·2	80·6	...	3·53
Madras	94·5	79·0	0·06	3·86
Bangalore	77·3	66·3	...	7·57
Coimbatore	84·4	69·8	0·19	3·49
Trichinopoly	97·1	77·8	...	4·31
Negapatam	96·8	79·2	...	1·04

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·25" of rain and Delhi 0·90". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the north Punjab; the minimun is above normal at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·41" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·10" of rain Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar and local rain in west Central India; Deesa has had 0·66", Surat 0·32", Rajkot 0·27", Bhavnagar Para 5·21" and Neemuch 0·31". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0·51" of rain and Nagpur 0·42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·35", Ratnagiri 0·38," and Mormugao 1·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The rainfall recorded at 8 hours yesterday at Karwar was 4·11."

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·52", Belgaum 2·60", Aurangabad 0·32", and Nizamabad 0·56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been comparatively heavy in Malabar but has been though nearly general, light to moderate in the Konkan. Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar, Hyderabad, the south-eastern districts of Punjab, and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, west Central India and on the north Madras Coast. In the United Provinces and Rajputana only isclated showers have been reported. Seas are going down on the Konkan Coast.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central parts of the country, Rajputana and the United Provinces. A few showers may occur in the Deccan, the east Punjab and on the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 24th July, was 29·624 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	23	22	30	5	4
Teheran ...	24	12	35	1	41
Suez........	24	13	...	1	4

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk, (15-5-12).

Dilon reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams in cypher or Code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Bhamo route to China restored (24-7-12).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

424. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—

No. 7353 Vol W H R Parsons.

425. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday the 29th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

The Duchess of Albany has gone on a visit to her son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, at Kallenberg, in the Thuringian Forest. When the death of his uncle transformed the young Duke of Albany from an Eton boy into a German ruler, his mother, although devoted to her husband's country, saw the wisdom of making the transformation as complete as possible, and threw all her influence into reconciling him to his new destiny. The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg is an exceedingly rich succession. The large estates which go with the throne are situated in Coburg, Gotha, Upper Austria, and Tyrol, and include forests and mines which bring in immense revenues, so that, in renouncing the succession, the Duke of Connaught and his son sacrified something to their desire to remain English Princes.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

That Little Hacking Cough

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY No. 2.

LAHORE AGENT J. Bhagwan Swarup and Sons, Anarkali, LAHORE.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 323." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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CIGARETTE PAPER

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents ;—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana 1934 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo and Alleppy, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

The steamer Heim. 757 tons, Captain S. Erikson, sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N Co's steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Karnak, 2005 tons Captain J. F. W. Glazebrook, sailed yesterday for Port-Said (for orders) with a general cargo.

The steamer Kalinga, 2925 tons, Captain C. T. J. Skelt arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 8th July with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Basreh &c., via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Angus, 2319 tons, Captain J. B. Daker, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 23rd July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Tarbett .....R I M Survey

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdougal	2783	Price			J Finlay & Co
B Hindoo	3159	Grows	K'chi	29-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Langdale	2294	Gadner	Antwerp	31-7	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Colombo	26 7	T Morrison & Co
G Mohamadi	1351	Watt	Jeddah	26-7	B & P S N Co
L Budrie	1633	Fisher	Repairing		Arabs Steamers Ld
N Friesfels	3545	Sandsted			W & A G & Co
N Liedenfels	2575	Thomas			R A Willis
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
P Emmoor	2390	Evans			T M & Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	26-7	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Colombo Maru	2919	Karnshita			N Y Kaisha
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell			W & A Graham & Co
4 Kanzler	975	Schapp	Durban	2-8	A Strandes & Co
5 Koweit	2203	Coates			Arab S N Co
6 Pagenturm	8160	Hackel			W & A Graham & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3014	Mason			J M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Trieste		A L S N Co
10&11 Batum	2942	Crebbin	Calcutta	28-7	T M & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi		M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed			Bo S N Co

H W V D

Kola	510	Elton	Basreh		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Palitana	McDiarmed	Calcutta, July 8
	Kalinga	Skelt	D'goa Bay, July 8

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok
	Umta	Babb	Calcutta
	Karnak	Glazebrook	Port Said
	Barala	Butler	Persian Gulf
	City of York	Wilson	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Angus, Daker, for Calcutta.
„ Kola, Elton, for Basreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, for Persian Gulf &c
„ Palitana, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Coy's s s Capri from Genoa left Naples for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Lahore left Portsaid homeward bound on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—3,125 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 8,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3 packages carpets, and harberdashery, Thos Cook and Son; 15 1-2 cwts wax, Cox's Shipping Agency, 2 packages carpets and brassware, Allen Bros and Co; 1 bale hides, H Esmail; 7 bales skins, R Moloobhai; 2 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 50 bales savri cotton, R Moloobhai; 12 bales skins, H O Oomer and Sons.

Umvolosi s—5 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales silk waste, N Dwarkadas; 109 bales savri cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales hides, V Esmail and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Oran s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, H Vanichand and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—30 bales savri cotton, Allen Bros and Co; 297 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—220 bales cotton, A Blassheck and Co; 57 bales cotton, waste K Vishram and Co; 275 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Umvolosi s—1,650 tons manganesecre R A Willis.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—92 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Trieste s—85 bales yarn, W H Brady and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton. Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—300 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 150 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 907 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

Colombo Maru s—400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 50 cases dry fruit, S Vazeer; 10 cases jardaloo, 5 cases angoor and 37 cases kismis T Camp and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,000 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 75 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti; 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—150 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 304 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

Ashburton s—200 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

GOLF.

EIGHT PRACTICAL ARTICLES

BY WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS.

Few Games can show such a remarkable increase in the number of their devotees as Golf, and having once tasted the delight of play, the Golfer is always enthusiastic. He is always ready to discuss and read of the methods of great players, and to try and put them into practice for the improvement of his own game. These articles are all by practical players whose names count in the world of golf, and whose counsels are worth having.

APPEAR IN THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

IN AUGUST.

PROGRAMME.

THE ADVANTAGE OF DIFFERENT GRIPS
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900 1901 and 1911, and of America, 1911).
How fixed rules may go by the board—Overlapping or interlocking for the long fingered—How each player may suit his grip to his physique and natural inclination—Grips of great players.

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC GOLF
by MARK ALLERTON
(Editor of "The World of Golf").
Scotland and the threepenny round—How public Golf links may bring revenue to a town.

WHERE LADIES FAIL IN GOLF
by Miss DOROTHY CAMPBELL
British and Canadian Lady Champion, 1911.
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"C. J. V."—Far too long for publication.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 25th July, 1912.

A VERSATILE MAN OF LETTERS.

THE late Mr. Andrew Lang was certainly the most versatile of contemporary English men of letters, and he delighted two ganerations of readers with a steady stream, kept up for just forty years, of books and articles, grave and gay, lively and severe, on an infinite variety of subjects, the most diverse and heterogeneous; and in all his writings he kept up a high level of merit. He adorned everything he touched, and he touched in the course of his literary career quite a number of things, which, at first sight, would admit of very little ornament. Yet his manner of handling even the most abstruse and out of the way topic was so charming that even the casual reader once attracted to the book or the article by his name would go on to the end, delighted, if not instructed. There are some other writers of our age who possess this gift of interesting their readers in almost any subject they choose to write about, but we doubt whether any possessed this enviable gift to a greater extent than Mr. Lang. Very likely this surpassing charm of manner proved somewhat prejudicial to his reputation for solidity of matter. There were some, who dry-as-dust themselves, pretended to believe that he paid much more attention to the manner and had scant regard for the matter. He was not, he never pretended to be a specialist; he had rather cold ridicule for the narrow horizon and lack of breadth of men who sought perfection in one subject and seemed to think that versatility was necessarily incompatible with solidity. Yet he had the making of half a dozen specialists in him, and his writings bear all the marks of a true specialist in any subject taken in hand. He studied his subject and made researches into it in the true spirit of a specialist, but, then, having written about it and made his contribution towards its elucidation or elaboration, he went on to another subject instead of dawdling over it for a life-time. But even with a special subject in hand and mind, he was never so much engrossed with it as not to find time for journalism which he pursued off and on throughout. And his brilliant sparkling journalism, in which he showed his love of badinage and persiflage perhaps too frequently, had somewhat to do with the detraction of his character as a serious solid writer.

But he made some amends even in the eyes of those who had rated him as a writer of miscellaneous persiflage during the last ten years of his career. His leaders, though "lost" at first, were afterwards recovered in volume form by a friendly hand for the *Daily News*, his "middles" for the *Saturday Review* and miscellanies for the *Morning Post*, though they did much to raise the journalism of two generations to a higher level, sunk him to the level that is pretty well expressed by a writer with a turn for puns calling him the "Merry Andrew of our Reviews." But during the last decade he subdued his penchant for journalistic and literary persiflage and produced work on histories which the veriest specialist, writing among unpublished manuscripts and hitherto unknown records, would have envied. There is still a lingering superstition among a certain class of authors and also among readers that a writer in order to be called considerable, must produce one great book, his *magnum opus*, without which his literary reputation is naught. Even the fact that the would-be author is known to his circle as meditating and preparing for long a great book was enough to raise him in the estimation of that circle which would look down upon those lesser folk who, instead of making so much fuss about preparing, were actually publishing works.

George Elliot has ridiculed in her masterly manner this curious literary superstition in "Middlemarch" and her portrait of Mark Pattison, the unproductive scholar as Dr. Casauloon did much to allay this absurd habit of exaggerated regard for the *magnum opus* of an author which, in nine cases out of ten, never makes its appearance even though it be posthumus. But Andrew Lang seemed to have been seized with the passion for writing a great book, his *magnum opus*, and he had the good luck to satisfy this ambition, not, we suspect, of himself as of his admirers to whom the idea of their favourite writer dissipating himself in several small books was unbearable and who wanted to see Andrew Lang in several big octavo volumes on their shelves. His history of Scotland was such a book in four substantial volumes bringing the annals of his native country from the earliest times down to the last Jacobite rebellion when it may be said to have ceased to have any separate history of its own as apart from England. This history is very good and the research in compiling it considerable. But we prefer his four or five other detached books of Scotish history in which we think the author shows to better advantage. As regards his Homeric reputation much the same may be said. We like his set treatises on Homer and his age and the like, excellent as they are, less than his translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey in which he caught the true Homeric spirit and expressed it in his matchless English. Lang was also a great scholar of primitive belief and religion, and his theories were looked upon with respect by investigators. To crown his versatility he was a poet, albeit a minor poet, and his playfulness in verse was perhaps his most charming gift.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

JUDGING from the reports to hand by the last China mail, excerpts from which we published yesterday, it would appear that the outlook in the new Republic is distinctly hazy, and little in the way of material progress can be expected for some time to come. From the time of the abdication of "the last of the Manchus," chaos was predicted by many European settlers in the Celestial Empire, and the question, Will the Republic succeed? was freely but somewhat despairingly discussed. One writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* replied to the question: "It ought to succeed if the conflicting interests of the Japanese, European and American Governments and commercial bodies can refrain from creating complications and the difficulties." But the difficulties which have arisen are not such as the foreigner has had any hand in. The prospect causes no alarm in China though anarchy in its freest sense of "no Government" exists and, says one observer, the suspension of Government is often an unmixed good, for so much the more money remains in circulation unsqueezed from the people; so much the more is trade stimulated through being unhampered by obstructions and exactions; and so much the less do the unpaid police and soldiery fatten on the industrious people. A quaint way of looking at things, but essentially Chinese. Good, systematic and efficient Government is imperatively necessary and that at the earliest possible moment, unless the disintegration of the country is to follow. Much depends on Yuan Shih-k'ai, and if he is not strong enough to reconstruct the Cabinet and repair the administration machinery, we doubt if there is any one in China who is. Those who knew him best, say trimmer and opportunist he may be, but despite his plebeian manners, very moderate Chinese learning and entire ignorance of all foreign languages, he managed to act generously towards his enemies to restrain impracticable enthusiasts and to restore something like order out of the chaos left by the revolution. Having done this it is not too much to expect that he will prove equal to the present occasion, but his task is one of great magnitude, and in it he deserves the co-operation and assistance of all patriotic Chinamen.

SAFETY OF AVIATORS.

IN spite of the heavy death-roll, which aviation still accumulates, the signs are not few that with the advances, which are being achieved in the efficiency of the machines, the safety of the pilot and passenger is increasing. The increase of safety is largely obscured by the fact that, as their machines improve, aviators are constantly attempting feats of greater difficulty and danger, but it is there all the same. Some interesting facts in this connection were disclosed recently in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, when the chief of the French Aviation Department was called upon to refute an attack made upon the new arm of the service on account of the frequency of accidents. Now, a military aviation force, and particularly the French, which is admittedly the most efficient, probably provides the best test, which is at present available, of the comparative safety of present machines and those of a year or a few months ago. Because, dealing with a whole military force, the conclusions are reached are based upon the results of a large number of flights, while the individual aviators being under orders and their main object being results of purely practical value, those sensational and spectacular flights, which are a frequent source of accidents, may be eliminated from consideration. It is, therefore, of the greatest significance that the Chief of the Department should report that compared with the second six months of 1911, the first six months of 1912 show a mortality, which gives a percentage reduced by half. He said that during the second six months of 1911 there had been nine fatal accidents amongst a hundred and twenty pilots and pupils, who had covered a hundred and eighty thousand miles. During the first six months of 1912 there was the same mortality for two hundred and fifty pilots, who had flown more than twice the distance. At the same time he described the increased precautions, which are being taken in the testing of machines and in the training of recruits and, finally, announced that the eighteen hundredth application for admission to the flying corps had been received, a fact which shows clearly how enthusiastically the new science is being taken up by the young officers of the French Army.

MR. LOYD GEORGE'S SURPRISE.

IT is easy to imagine the surprise with which Mr. Lloyd George's announcement regarding trades disputes legislation was received. The policy of the Government has for so long been one of *laissez faire*—on this vital question, that the impression was fully justified that they were afraid to alienate Labour and Socialist sympathies by attacking it fairly. Their only attempts at legislation in this direction since they took away the liability of trades unions to be mulcted in damages, have been poor affairs at a conciliation system, the uselessness of which is now more patent than ever. If, at last, they mean to tackle the question effectively, their course is very clear before them. They have only to undo the evil, which they have already done, and make Labour organisations in the future financially liable for any breaches of contract for which those organisations are responsible. It has been only since trade union funds have been safe from the consequences of trade union misdeeds, that so many Labour excesses have been committed. In the meantime, pending the introduction of the Government's new measure, we should like to know what is to happen regarding the present strike at the London Docks. The Chancellor says "it would be a mistake to deal with this particular strike," which raises a general question. It requires the effrontery of a Lloyd George to make a statement like that, when there is in existence at the London Docks a state of terrorism, which keeps many willing workers away from the wharves, and allows the trade of the Empire to suffer. If the Government are really in earnest, they can at once prove it by permitting the police to enforce the provisions of the Vagrancy Act, which gives them powers fully adequate to deal with the gangs of ruffians, who at present are permitted to intimidate and forcibly restrain willing men from their work.

THE NEWSPAPER POST.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL made a distinct score at the expense of the Empire Press Union when the deputation waited upon him two days ago. The deputation asked for common registration of all papers published in the Empire and for a uniform postage rate. Mr. Samuel despatched the deputation on their way with the remark that he could only promise to give the proposal his most careful and sympathetic consideration. Before this stage was reached, however, the Postmaster-General "hoped that it might be possible, in the not very distant future, to secure reductions in certain cable rates in various directions. The deputation had not even mentioned cables, and he gathered from that that the Union was not dissatisfied with what had already been achieved." Is the Union satisfied? If so, we do not think the English press in India is; and as we note that the deputation included two representatives of that press, we are surprised that the Postmaster-General was permitted to draw such an inference on the subject. The deferred cable rate has been approved both by the cable companies and the Government for some time, and the delay in its inauguration needs some explanation. Then, as regards ordinary press cable messages, we still contend that the rate of nine-pence a word charged between the United Kingdom and India, when compared with the rate to and from Australia, is an anomaly which calls for immediate removal. The newspaper rates may be an important matter, but only relatively so, and we regret the Union did not emphasise the necessity for cheap cables.

THE MYMENSINGH CASE.

WE do not agree with the demand by the *Times* for an "enquiry into the causes leading to the serious miscarriage of justice in the Mymensingh case," although we agree there is a case for investigating the delay incurred in bringing the matters to an issue. Mr. Clark has been able thoroughly to vindicate himself and we see no useful reason why the matter should be reopened. The Government of India have under consideration the question of compensation, but here again we see this difficulty, namely, the establishment of a precedent which every successful appellant would be empowered to exploit. The question of delay is another matter. If only the Mymensingh case were involved in this, once more we would say no useful purpose can be served in reopening the matter, but legal delays in India in all the courts are notorious, and if the right sort of enquiry is undertaken, conducted by the right sort of men, we believe some good may possibly be achieved. Take, for example, the political trials which have been undertaken under the special Act passed to deal with political crime. Special machinery was designed to prevent delay. In the courts of first instance the utmost expedition was provided for, and it was fondly hoped that the protracted proceedings for which unfortunately our Indian courts have become notorious would be prevented. But the result has been otherwise and the trials of accused in political cases have been dragged out interminably. Similar conditions also prevail in ordinary cases, and if an enquiry can get to the bottom of things and provide the remedy, let us have it by all means.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE will most probably pay a visit to Dhulia during September, when he will lay the foundation-stone of the Municipal buildings and of the local technical schools.

THE Anglo-Indian Association is contemplating a memorial to the Viceroy for the exemption of pensions from income-tax.

THE P. and O. steamer "Caledonia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 22nd instant.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

Germany and Russia.

BERLIN, JULY 5.

On July 4th, a meeting is to take place between the Kaiser and the Czar in the Finnic inlets of the Baltic Sea. The former will be accompanied by the Imperial Chancellor Baron Bethmann Hollweg just as the Russian Premier Kokowzew will attend his Sovereign. This meeting is arranged as a return of the visit paid by the Czar to Potsdam in November, 1910. As a symbol of the ties of personal friendship existing between the two Monarchs this meeting belongs to a series of almost regular occurrences ever since 1895. At the same time it serves as a welcome opportunity for both Sovereigns and both Governments to foster and strengthen the friendly spirit of the German-Russian political relations. That is about all that can be said with confidence of the bearing of this meeting. Even the most fertile imagination of a journalistic brain suffering from the heat of the dog-days could not dream of sensational revolutions or surprising changes in the political constellation of European powers as the possible outcome of such a meeting. Certainly high politics and current events will be freely discussed on this occasion; it goes without saying that the Turkish-Italian War will form an important topic of conservation and that the dangres threatening from an indefinite prolongation of the present state of war will be carefully considered. But it needs not much political insight to be convinced that both Governments will agree that they are equally interested in the quiet development of the near East and that they will combine their efforts to uphold the "status quo" and to suppress reckless schemes of warlike interference.

But there are people who find fault with the arrangement of an interview of both Sovereigns and with a sincere exchange of opinions between them as a guarantee of the peace of Europe. Alreasy for some little time we observed the activity of intriguers who speak of the necessity that the Aegean islands now occupied by the Italians ought either to be granted a full autonomy or better still to be combined with Greece. The centre of this agitation is Paris and, strange to say, the "Figaro" has volunteered as its mouthpiece. We are told in the columns of that French paper that in Russia, public opinion has already made up its mind as regards the final destiny of the Aegean islands. This alleged verdict is, according to our French contemporary, found in certain "eloquent" exclamations of intelligent Russians, that the reality of a "fait accompli" ought to override the letter of the treaties. Mr. Ssasonow is admonished to listen to this mystic voice of his compatriots and to concede nothing to the German point of view, that Turkey is still the recognized sovereign in those islands. By a clever trick Mr. Ssasonow is reminded that it should be his duty to prove extraordinary shrewdness, if his German colleague should try to get out of him any promise about the Aegean islands. This soil is declared too hot for the Russian diplomacy to let itself drawn on it "a la improviste." Then the journalist poses as a dictator to the two Sovereigns and their leading statesmen. He tells them that politically the exchange of opinions in the Finnic waters ought not to go beyond the scope of irrelevant conversations like those of Potsdam but without such an appendix as the punctuation about a future Baghdad agreement. Only if devoid of all practical meaning the forthcoming interview is represented as capable of exercising a favourable influence on the political development of the future.

To a French mind this kind of reasoning seems incontrovertible. If you are in favour of a certain solution of a problem you need simply contend with some appearance of justification that Germany desires the very opposite, and every impartial onlooker will be obliged to come over and help you. In this case the alleged wish of the German Government that ehe Aegean islands should eventually be restored to Turkey is in the mind of the "Figaro" equivalent to a proof that Russia must oppose such a restoration to the "status quo ante". But it seems to us that Italy as the conqueror of the islands ought to have a voice in the matter. As far as can be known at present, the Italians occupied those islands near the shore of Asia Minor, not with a view of presenting them to Greece, but apparently as a means of pressing the Sublime Porte to come to an agreement about Tripoli, or else as an asset to be thrown into the scales when the conditions of peace are to be fixed. If, by European interference, Italy is compelled to hand over those islands to Greece, the chances that Turkey will make any concessions regarding her Tripolitan territories, dwindles away.

It is obvious that the advice tendered to the Russian Goverament by the writer of this article in the "Figaro" is not calculated to smooth the path of any negotiations of peace between Turkey and Italy. Nor could the French writer expect his advice being adopted by the Czar at this moment. But that does not matter. For the French paper it is sufficient that Germany's evil intentions are again brought to light and that the Russian public is inspired with fear lest Germany may make her influence felt on her eastern neighbour for not standing up as the benefactor of the Greeks. Whenever the Kaiser and the Czar meet, the Paris Press makes it a point to warn the Russian public against the contagion of German measles in the field of European politics.

We do not believe that the writer of the "Figaro" is a genuine adherent of the movements for an independent "Aegean state" or for a Greek annexation of the islands now occupied by Italian troops. The policy adopted by the four protecting-powers of Crete, during the last three years, makes it quite clear that Europe is not interested in the nationalistic ambitions of the Greeks. But it serves the purpose of the "Figaro" to construct an antagonism between German views and an alleged *fait accompli* at a moment when another meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser is forthcoming. Very soon we expect to read in the French Press that Germany, by not favouring the Greek ambitions and by drawing Russia over to her side, has committed another crime against the peace of Europe.

GERMAN METAL WORKERS.

If one wishes to study the influence of a Trades Union upon the social condition of its members, there is hardly better material available than the publications of the Associations of the German metal workers. It is especially the merit of the Central Board of the free Amalgamated Association of this branch that has provided reliable statistical data, a trustworthy service of news, and a fair-minded historical account of the vicissitudes of the whole movement. The money, spent on this literary work has been amply recovered by the rapid growth of the organization. On December 31st, 1911, the Union had already 527,536 members. Within ten years it gained five times its former membership, and is now five times as large as all other unions of German metal workers together That there are other associations in this line kept up, is only partially due to different views on social policy among the workmen. There is a Christian Association of metal workers comprehending 28,627 members and a couple of small, so-called "yellow" unions based on the principle that strikes and lock-outs are to be avoided under all circumstances. More considerable is the number of metal workers who perfer their older organisations based upon a closer affinity of trade. Thus there is the Central Union of blacksmiths with 14,987, and the Trade's Union of Engineers with 40,584 members. Of metal workers altogether there have been counted 1,917,796 at a recent enquiry. We, therefore, come to the conclusion that even in this well organised trade more than two-thirds of all hands keep aloof from any organisation.

The contributions of the members are not heavy. On an average the grown up metal worker, if fully employed, pays 7 pence a week for all purposes of the Union. Youthful and female workers are rated at 3 pence a week, and for men in less favourable cricumstances a reduction to one penny per week is admissible. But the financial status of the Union is excellent. It balances its accounts with 650,000 pounds sterling a year and possesses a spare penny of over £2,00,000 profitably invested in shares of solid Companies and Government Bonds.

If we ask, how this large income has been spent in 1911, we find that about one-half has been absorbed by two items alone: the Strike Account and the Support of the Sick Account, both being nearly equal. Then there occurs a column of allowances to unemployed members (£750,000). All the other items of expenditure are much smaller. They are of great variety as e. g. burying expenses, accidents of members, removal helps, agitation advertising, educational and amusement purposes, etc. For the "maintenance of international connections" £560 are put in as an advance to the Swedish Association of metal workers £230. For the whole administration a little over £10,000 was required, principally in the shape of salaries and wages to the employ of the Association.

The principal object of the Association is the arrangement about tariffs of wages and the supervision of their fair application. According to a return of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, 780 different tariffs are in force for the metal industry. They have been originally agreed to in the name of 145,964 organised workmen, but have been made the basis for fixing the scale of wages in the whole trade. The average earnings of the German metal workers in 1910 amounted to nearly 4 shillings for those paid per day, and to 5 1-4 sh. to the workers paid per piece. But there were workmen paid 4 2-3 sh. for a fair day's work, and the cases when older hands doing piece work earned more than 6 sh. were quite numerous. Labour disputes were comparatively frequent in 1910, on account of the prices of all necessities of life going up so rapidly. But out of 1,368 disputes, 970 were settled without an interruption of work. Of the strikes 199 are classed as aggressive and 155 as defensive. Of lock-outs resorted to by the employers there were 44.

This favourable result in the arrangement of labour disputes the metal industry owes to the fact that the employers are also organised, and that much patience was shown on both sides in the course of negotiations. The total number of firms belonging to one of the numerous Unions of Employers is 13,258; they have 749,885 workmen in their employ and therefore are numerically more than equal to the metal workers organisations. But they lack that unity of action which the prevalence of the Free Amalgamated Metal Workers Association secures to the organised workmen.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

We gather with pleasure from the latest statistics of the German book trade, that obscene or unhealthy books have not sold in 1911, as well as in former years. This satisfactory result is due in the first place to the resolution of many booksellers, not to supply any book of objectionable contents. Secondly the perseveringly activity of many societies providing sound reading to the people at the lowest price possible is at last showing its success. On the other hand, we cannot say that the appetite for racy literature is lying out. This is proved by the great success of books that are by themselves solid enough but show on their cover an illustration suggestive of exotic contents. Probably this trick will not last long, as the public will become aware of it in course of time. Among the books objected to from a pedagogic point of view only one, telling of the adventures of an aeronaut, reached a sale of upwards of 10,000 copies. All other publications of this class remained below that figure. At any rate it is evident, that the endeavours of restricting the sale of obscene literature will be crowned with success, if taken up seriously.

L. ASCH.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 23.

We had the pleasure, last Saturday, of an all too brief visit from the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, C.I.E., his purpose in coming being to adress the Gujarat College Library and Debating Society. The Society very thoughtfully invited many non-members to share their pleasure, and furthermore, that we might have the opportunity of meeting Sir Narayen, and also of taking a cup of tea together before the hour fixed for the address, Mrs. Robertson very kindly invited quite a number of people to the Principal's private room, where we spent a most enjoyable half hour. Subsequently Mr. H. L. Painter I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, took the chair and briefly introduced the lecturer of the day to an audience, composed chiefly of students, that filled the large hall of the college. The subject of the lecture was "A Vision of the Past: being a lesson in education and character for the present."

Taking as his text the words in Joel—"Your young men shall see visions"—along with the idea contained in the well-knowa poem, Wordsworth on Daffodils, he set forth in chaste and eloquent periods, his interpretation of the Hindu past; and in doing this he pointed out that the Brahmacari, or true bachelor of the past was one who, by concentration, self-restraint and right action, sought to realize or put himself en rapport with the Universal Spirit. From this he drew many a useful lesson for the student of the present, summing up all in his closing words—words of the greatest Christian missionary—"Quit you like men, be strong." The lecture was a literary and ethical treat, and at its close Sir Narayan was unanimously awarded a most hearty vote of thanks. After a like recognition had been paid to the chairman, the audience dispersed.

Some time ago the Committee of Management of the Ahmedabad Municipality decided to take in hand some very necessary improvements, such as the extension of the water-works and the completion of the drainage scheme, and the question arose as to how meet the consequent enhanced expenditure. All the members were agreed as to the necessity of increasing the water rate, but opinions differed as to the amount of the increase. After a debate which occupied two hours last Friday, and over one hour and a half on Monday, it was decided, by a large majority in a very full meeting, to increase the rate by 100 per cent. Hence the Board can now go ahead and make our city what it should be, the first city in the Mofussil in respect of water, drianage, health &c. &c.

It is delighful to be able to report that in and about Ahmedabad, abundant and seasonable rain has fallen and is still falling, and that other neighbouring districts have been similarly blessed is evidenced by the fact that our "river has come." If nothing untoward should happen, we ought to get a bumper harvest in a few months.

During the 136 years since the American Declaration of Independence there have been thirty Presidential periods of four years. The thirty-first will end on March 4 next. Twenty-five Presidents—Mr. Thaft being the twenty-sixth—have held office, re-election accounting for the discrepancy. There have been certain amendments in details, but the American Constitution is in 1912 what it was in 1787. On the other hand, since 1789 France has used up some dozen Constitutions.

THE NAVAL STATEMENT

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Selborne on our Policy in the Mediterranean.

THE AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN PROGRAMMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Selborne called attention to the gravity of the situation revealed in Mr. Churchill's statement yesterday, with which he dealt in detail.

His lordship said that the Government's proposals, especially with regard to the Mediterranean, were mere temporary makeshifts, which proved conclusively that we were at least eight battle-ships short.

He heartily endorsed Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Asquith's references to the Dominions, as marking an evolution in the history of the Empire.

Lord Crewe, in reply, admitted the gravity of the position and laid emphasis on the assurance that there were no divisions of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject. To announce a great programme, he said, would simply be to spur on others, and thus defeat their own object.

He welcomed the participation of the Dominions, which, he said, must mean representation of their interests in the Council of the Empire. Our best powers should be used to consider how best this might be achieved.

Lord Haldane agreed that in the absence of sufficient sea-power the garrisons in the Mediterranean were ludicrously inadequate. With adequate sea-power, however, no attack on them could be sustained. So far as the position existed at present, he declared, we were giving the garrisons the protection of adequate sea-power.

"I am far from wishing to speak in a tone of easy optimism," continued Lord Haldane. "On the contrary the country is face to face with one of the most trying naval situations. The Government has made up its mind that Britain's position depends on her sea-power. We told the only Power that is our rival, in the friendliest fashion, that that was our view and that whatever efforts they put forth they must reckon on our making still greater efforts than theirs. We have said that we will do that, not with any intention of aggression, but because our sea-power is our life, and that therein we intend to remain supreme. That is the view of the Government: that is the view, to which we have pledged ourselves."

LONDON, JULY 24.

Lord Cromer, in a letter to the *Times*, regrets that his health prevented him from attending the House of Lords' debate last night. He declares that the question of strengthening the Mediterranean garrisons is a point of purely subsidiary importance, notably in regard to Egypt, when compared with naval predominance. There cannot be a greater delusion, says his lordship, than to suppose that the addition of 10,000 men to the garrison in Egypt would materially affect the situation. The only result would be to add to the number of prisoners, captured in the event of a naval defeat. The command of the sea alone connotes the possibility of holding Egypt.

OUR FOREIGN RIVALS.

PARIS, JULY 24.

The *Matin* affirms that Italy is about to lay down six Super-Dreadnoughts, the first two at the end of 1912, and Austria three.

This is regarded as explaining Mr. Churchill's reference to a Mediterranean Power contemplating a considerable programme.

A GERMAN SPY.

Sent to Prison for Eighteen Months.

LONDON, JULY 23.

In the Edinburgh High Court to-day, Karl Graves, a German, was charged with obtaining a note of the guns under construction in Messrs. Beardmore's steel works, at Glasgow, and with being in possession of a code for the purpose of communicating naval matters to a foreign Power.

He was acquitted on the first charge, but convicted on the second and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Example of 1903.

The *Times'* Lobby correspondent compares the present situation of the Liberals with that of the Unionists in 1903, when Mr. Chamberlain resigned in order to carry on a campaign in the country with the sanction of the Premier. The question is whether Mr. Lloyd-George will resign in order to try to win the election on his land policy.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Entertained on the Eve of Leaving France.

PARIS, JULY 23.

The President and Madame Fallieres to-day lunched with the Prince of Wales. The Prime Minister, the War Minister, the Marquis de Breteuil and other prominent people were present. Afterwards, President Fallieres presented the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to the Prince, who expressed warm thanks for the high distinction. His Royal Highness said he was delighted with his stay in France.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Attitude of the Medical Association.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The British Medical Association has approved the recommendation of the Committee to break off negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George until the demands with reference to the Insurance Act are conceded.

FUTURE OF TIBET.

"Times" Discusses Chances of China's Recovery.

"Unfortunate Tibetans".

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

The *Times* draws attention to the importance of Tibet's struggle for independence, and considers that the restoration of Chinese authority is exceedingly unlikely, in view of China's state of disorganisation and lack of money and men. The time is possibly approaching, the journal says, when Britain will have to reconsider her position with regard to Tibetan questions.

The Chinese Government, having been ousted from Tibet by the Tibetans themselves, may never again be in a position to act as intermediary in British and Russian negotiations with Tibet, as provided by the Anglo-Russian Convention. Moreover, the Chinese have deliberately ignored the Anglo-Russian and the Anglo-Chinese Conventions. Britian, the journal concludes, does not seek a single inch of Tibet, but the cause of the unfortunate Tibetans struggling for freedom deserves our sympathy.

CHINESE FORTIFYING LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The latest reports from Lhassa, says the special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, state that the Chinese are dismantling houses and using the earth, bricks and masonry to build ramparts. He further states that the Dalai Lama has put another 10,000 troops in the field including 3,000 sent by the Tashi Lama and 2,000 by the Chief of Sera on the Bhutan boundary.

The Chinese have driven out the Tibetans from the immediate vicinity of the Chinese quarters and the Tibetans have retreated to the Garden and Sera Monasteries.

The Chinese successes are due to dissensions among the Tibetans, want of control, lack of supply and the withdrawal of troops to meet the Chinese advance.

The Tashi Lama's offer to negotiate, peaceably, terms with the Chinese has been declined.

TRADE DISPUTES.

General Legislation to be Undertaken.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Lloyd George surprised the House of Commons, late last night, by announcing that the Government had decided that the time had come to reconsider the whole problem of the settlement of trade disputes.

Mr. O'Grady had opened the debate, demanding that the Government intervene in the London strike.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government, at present, had no power except that of enquiry and conciliation. It would be a mistake to deal with this particular strike, which raised the general issue of non-adherence to agreements. The Government would shortly introduce legislation to deal with Labour troubles as they arise, and to be applicable to both sides.

PORT OF LONDON.

Improvements at East India Docks and Tilbury.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In addition to the South Albert Dock extension, the Port of London Authority has accepted a tender of £200,394 for deepening the East India Docks, and has approved a scheme, costing £240,000, for berthing extension at Tilbury.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Conciliation Inaugurated in Albania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 23.

The Government has ordered the suspension of hostilities in Albania, and instructed the authorities to do their utmost to pacify the Albanians, and withdraw the troops within the chief towns.

A TASHKENT MUTINY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 23.

It is officially stated that a mutiny broke out among the Turkestan Sappers near Tashkent on the 14th instant. The mutineers were 130 strong and fired on the camp from evening to morning. They were, however, repulsed by the loyalists. The mutineers killed two men and wounded twelve men and four officers.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JULY 24.

The P. and O. steamer "Malwa" to-day shipped £110,000 gold for India.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Dr. Ethel Smyth has been arrested for complicity in the affair at Nuneham, where a woman was arrested near Mr. Harcourt's house in possession of methylated spirit and tow.

[Miss Smyth is a Doctor of Music, of Durham, a composer, and daughter of General J. H. Smyth, C.B. Compositions performed by her are as follows: Chamber music at the Abonnement concerts, Leipsig; orchestral works at Mr. Henschel's Symphony concerts and at Crystal Palace; opera, fantasio, brought out at Weimar and again at Carlsruhe by Mottl; mass at Albert Hall. Publications: Two Symphonies; Overture to Anthony and Cleopatra; A Mass; Chamber Music; Operas: Fantasio; Der Wald, produced at Berlin, London, etc.; The Wreckers, produced at Leipzig and Prague, 1906; the same opera "The Wreckers" produced at His Majesty's Theatre, London, 1909, and at Covent Garden, 1910; Songs with chamber music accompaniment, produced in London 1907.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Kent beat Worcestershire by an innings and ten runs, at Catford.

A LONDON HOLOCAUST.

Eight Girls Killed in a Factory Fire.

NO FIRE-ESCAPES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

Twelve girls were killed to-day as the result of a fire in a celluloid factory in Silk Street, Moor Lane. Five others had to be taken to hospital.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Eight lives were lost in the fire at the celluloid factory in Silk Street. Fifteen girls were trapped on the top floor of a five-storey building. Four were burnt to death, and three were killed through jumping 60 ft., and falling on to a sky-light. One died in hospital. No fire-escapes were available.

OBITUARY.

Vacancy in Carmarthenshire East.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The death is announced of Mr. Abel Thomas, M. P.

The death of Mr. Abel Thomas, K.C., removes from the House, a well-known and popular figure. He sat for Carmarthenshire East from 1900, and along commanded fine majorities. He was born in all 1848, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1873. He took silk in 1892. "He is a man of ability," said one writer, "and knows when to hold his tongue. According to the late Mr. Labouchere, he did so with tremendous effect on one occasion; for to him was assigned the part of sitting with the Hawkesley letters in his pocket and thereby terrorizing Mr. Chamberlain into 'whitewashing' Mr. Rhodes." The figures, at the last two elections were:—

Jan. 1910.		Dec. 1910.	
A. Thomas (L)	7,619	A. Thomas (L)	5,825
M. L. Peel (C)	2,451	M. L. Peel (C)	2,315
		Dr. J. W. Williams (Lab.)	1,176
L. maj.	5,168	L. maj.	3,510

REMARKABLE ASSAULT.

Son Breaks His Father's Leg in Police Court Row.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

A European named Droven, a captain in the employ of I. G. S. N. Co., had his leg broken at the Calcutta Police Court to-day during an altercation with his son, who was charged with assaulting a woman. Droven was sent to hospital and the son was arrested.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

At a meeting to-night the Calcutta Corporation decided to appoint a City Architect at salary of Rs. 1,350 per month, inclusive of travelling and other allowances and to ask the Chairman, Mr, Maddox, who is now in England, to interview candidates and made a recommendation.

AMIR AND MOTOR-TRACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent reports that the Amir has called a halt in the construction of the roads for the motor-cars and lorries which have been purchased during the past two years. It is believed more attention is to be paid to mule-pack transport.

ATTEMPTED HORSE-THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, JULY 24.

A band of thieves last Friday night made an attempt to steal three horses from the stable of the Alexandra Hotel, Dehra Dun. A coachman who raised an alarm was injured, and the men escaped.

CALCUTTA RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

In connection with the Wellington Square fracas, five men have been fined from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 for disorderly conduct, and the case against six others comes up on the 30th instant.

YUVARAJ OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

Official orders are about to be issued giving the Yuvaraj of Mysore control of the Amrut Mahal Department of the State, the Kunigal Stud Farm, the Imperial Service Transport Corps, the Hesserghatta Farm, and Government House at Mysore.

Col. Godfrey Jones, who will not now proceed on leave, will be on special duty with the Maharajah.

KARACHI TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 24.

During last week 97,508 tons of produce were brought to Karachi Port from up-country by the North-Western Railway, of which 77,476 tons were wheat and 14,402 tons grain and seeds.

LATER.

Produce continues to flow through Karachi in a steady stream, but the pressure is considerably less than at this time last month. There are several vacant berths at the wharf and there is no steamer waiting for accommodation. Cotton continues to defy analyses. Prices in Manchester and Glasgow continue well above India levels. Indian dealers decline to purchase further.

GOVERNOR AND CHIEFS.

Sir G. Clarke Describes their Happy Relations.

LOOKING BACK TO 1907.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

H. E. the Governor delivered the following speech at a garden party given by H. H. the Chief of Bhor on Tuesday evening:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Among the pleasantest recollections that I shall carry away from India will be that of my happy relations with the many Chiefs of the Presidency. It happens that the first Chief to entertain me was our kind host this evening. That was in October, 1907, and I have not forgotten our meeting on the Mahabaleshwar road. Since then we have had much business to transact with the Bhor Durbar. The great canal project which has just been sanctioned necessitated interchanges of territory and the settlement of other matters. His Highness the Pant Sahib entered cordially into the project and both he and the Chief of Phaltan, whom I regret not to have met, have assisted Government from first to last in bringing it to the stage of execution. The successor of mine will be so fortunate as to see the abounding prosperity and happiness which the new canal will confer upon the dwellers in some of the driest portions of the Deccan.

"Your Highness has referred in too flattering terms to my period of office, now drawing to a close. It has been a very strenuous and eventful term bringing with it sorrows and happiness, discouragement and hope. It is not for me to speak of the work I have tried to accomplish; nor can that work be fairly judged for some years. If I have won the trust and affection of the people I have striven to serve, and if those who have differed from me realise that I had no thought except the good of the Presidency, these five years will not have been spent in vain. Looking back to 1907, I see with thankfulness the change for the better that has since come over the situation. I doubt if the relations between Government and the people, and between races and communities were ever more harmonious than they now are, and it is my earnest hope that these relations will go on strengthening as the realisation of mutual needs and of mutual interests in the common welfare broadens and deepens. My term of office has seen the accomplishment of political reforms in bringing about and inaugurating which I am glad to have played my part. The results, as I expected, are full of encouragement. But the supreme events in these five years have been the visit of Their Majesties and the unparalleled scenes in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. For the first time the ancient Throne of Britain has been brought into close personal contact with the Princes, Chiefs and peoples of India, who now understand the warm affection with which Their Majesties regard their loyal Indian subjects. On the one side there was keen solicitude for the welfare of India and the magnetic charm of Their Majesties' gracious presence. On the other side, there was an ever-memorable response from the warm-hearted millions of this country, who plainly showed that their deepest sentiments were aroused. Their fellow subjects throughout the Empire have thus had a revelation of the depths of Indian loyalty, and the ties which link us all in common brotherhood have been drawn closer.

"Lady Clarke regrets that her time among you has been too short to accomplish all she wished in helping the women of the Presidency and winning their affection. We shall both part from you leaving much undone; but we take back to England memories, deeply graven, of the wonderful kindness of the Indian people and of the many friends we have formed among them. I trust that we may still find opportunities of forwarding Indian interests and at least of correcting false impressions and of making the best qualities of Indians more widely known. We warmly thank your Highness for the touching terms in which you have proposed our health. We reciprocate your kindly wishes and we earnestly hope that the progress of the Presidency will continue with harmony, ever increasing towards those high ideals of nationhood which all true lovers of India must cherish and uphold."

A QUESTION OF BAIL.

Sequel to Rangoon Manslaughter Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

An unusual application was made to Mr. Justice Young to-day, presiding over the criminal sessions of the Chief Court, by Mr. Rutledge, Government Advocate, to cancel the bail allowed on Tuesday, for a sum of two lakhs of rupees, to M. A. Mamsa who surrendered himself on the previous evening to the police as his name had been referred to by the jury on Monday at the trial of Mahommed Hussain and Bakiam who were convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of an unknown Pathan, and sentenced to transportation for life. Counsel did not think that in a matter of so serious a nature bail ought to have been allowed without counsel being heard. He applied that, under the special circumstances of the case, the bail be cancelled as the accused was a man of very great influence, and as the order of bail was absolutely a new precedent in a charge of so serious a nature.

His Honour said there were precedents in Calcutta and the United Provinces, and the court had power even to allow bail after conviction. If there was any fresh evidence forthcoming counsel could apply for cancellation of the bail to the magistrate.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 23.

The Shiraz correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes under date July 3rd:—A deadlock has arisen on the Bushire road in connection with transport. Kashgais and other tribesmen, acting as so-called guards, levy whatever charges they like and since muleteers must pay they recover it in an enhanced rate of transport which is eventually borne by consumers. The only cure to the prevailing disorder is the stoppage of gun-running and the disarming of the tribes.

SIMLA JULY 24.

Official information has been received by Sir Dawood Khan, Persian Consul-General, to the effect that the road-guard between Shiraz and Bushire had levied a safeguard payment from the trade caravans that passed along this route, and about which complaints, were lodged by the traders concerned. This was according to previous custom which has now been set aside by the Persian Government, who have issued orders to pay the road-guards a fixed salary instead of their being dependent on levies from caravans.

THE KARJAT WASHAWAY.

Resumption of Single-line Working.

NEARLY NORMAL SERVICE.

The weather at Karjat yesterday continued to be favourable to the rapid continuance of repair work, and in the afternoon the bridge over the original breach in the embankment was completed. This bridge is of three spans of 20 ft. each and is constructed of girders which are supported by compact columns constructed of sleepers. The bridge has been made of sufficient strength to permit of its use until the end of the monsoon. A double track is to be laid upon it, but this is not likely to be done for two or three weeks.

The completion of the bridge makes single-line working possible, and it will no longer be necessary to make the lengthy detour involved in the Dhond-Manmad route. Single-line working is therefore being resumed from to-day. It will be necessary to reduce slightly the ordinary service and this reduction will probably continue until double-line working has been reinstalled.

The Deputy Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, telegraphs from Karjat that single-line working has been introduced and normal working of trains is being resumed.

LATER.

The Deputy Traffic Manager (Operative), G. I. P. Ry., intimates the following revised and corrected arrangments for the running of trains in connection with the breach at Karjat on the Bombay, Poona section.

To-day all passenger trains will run between Bombay and Poona except 36 and 40 up, and 23 and 39 down, which will be cancelled until further notice.

TAPTI VALLEY BREACH.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Tapti Valley Railway, wires from Surat that the breach at mile 69 on the Tapti Valley Railway has been repaired, and through communication has been restored.

LINE BLOCKED BY SAND.

Serious Derailment of Karachi Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 24.

A bad derailment occurred at a point about 25 miles east of Chhor on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway on the evening of the 21st instant. Owing to a sudden and exceptionally heavy downpour of rain, a large quantity of sand was carried into a cutting, completely embedding the permanent way. A goods train moving in the direction of Hyderabad (Sind) ran into the obstruction with disastrous results. The engine and tender left the rails and stuck fast in the sand. The next thirteen vehicles, including eight large bogey wagons, piled themselves on one another in the wreckage and confusion, and the whole line became so badly blocked that it will require a week to clear it.

The mail trains are now running up to each side of the wrecked goods train, and passengers and mails are transhipped with not more than a couple of hours' delay. It is hoped that a diversion will be laid within the next twenty-four hours, and that a full service of goods traffic will then be resumed. An accident of this kind is very unfortunate, when the through traffic to Karachi is unusually heavy.

[We published a brief report of this accident yesterday.]

PLANTER KILLED IN A STORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, JULY 24.

Yesterday at 9 a.m. a great storm passed through Umdakayam, Mr. Frederick Hall, Superintendent, Peruvathanam Estate, was going on horse-back to his estate, when a blackwood tree fell and crushed both rider and horse to death. The deceased was the son of Mr. Hall of Nalliampathi (Cochin), and came here three years ago. The interment takes place to-day probably at Peeramadir.

ASSAM COMMISSIONER.

Yacht Runs Aground on the Brahmaputra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

Sir Archdale Earle, Chief Commissioner of Assam, who has been visiting Dacca, started from that place on Sunday last in his steamer "Brahmakunda." But after proceeding for a short distance down the river the vessel was disabled through running into a bank in the middle of the river. The steamer "Rama" towed the "Brahmakunda" back to Dacca.

Sir Archdale is waiting at Dacca on his yacht for the arrival of a steamer from Calcutta.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

At the Police Conference recently held in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, attended by officers of both the United Provinces and the Punjab police, the principal measure discussed was the co-operation between the two provincial police forces to concert joint action in checking depredations of the tribes on the Punjab and U. P. Border.

Mr. Rundle, of the Punjab and Mr. Bramley of the U. P. police, will shortly hold special meetings with officers on both sides of the border with a view to instituting concerted measures to check the passing of stolen cattle from one province to the other and generally to take preventive measures in connection with the capture and conviction of well-known offenders.

It has been decided that regular periodical conferences between the police forces of both the provinces will be held in future for this purpose.

A DRUNKEN CHAUFEUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24

Mr. Richards to-day sentenced F. J. Hanks, a European chauffeur, to a month's imprisonment for being in a state of intoxication, and so rashly and negligently driving his car in Museum Road yesterday afternoon as to knock over a horse and gharry and injure a boy. The accused drove away after the occurrence and refused to go with the police when found.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

Finance Member Meets the Bombay Chamber.

BETTER FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, Acting Finance Member to the Government of India, paid a visit to the Chambers of Commerce yesterday afternoon. A discussion on railway and general financial matters took place. The Chairman in the course of his remarks mentioned that the most important question at the present moment was undoubtedly railway finance and the Chamber would be very glad of any information Mr. Gillan could give us on the subject. We have had an interview, the Chairman continued, quite lately with Sir T. R. Wynne and railway difficulties during the past season have frequently been under our consideration. As you are probably aware we have addressed the Railway Board on the subject and we also sent telegrams to London in connection with the deputation to Lord Crewe. The whole question seems to solve itself into one of more money, and this, I think, is now fully recognised both by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. The amount recommended by the Mackey commission was an annual sum of £12,500,000 but we are inclined to think that a larger figure than this is now necessary for some years at any rate, and we are quite convinced that the £9,000,000 that have been allotted this year are altogether insufficient. We shall be very sorry indeed if the construction of new lines is delayed for want of money, for compared with other countries as regards size, trade and population the mileage of India is very small. The trade of India is rapidly increasing and we are inclined to think will continue to increase and the railways, in our opinion, should be kept well ahead of the traffic, for if not the export business of this country will be very greatly hampered and much trade will be lost. We quite recognise that there are many difficulties in the way of providing additional funds, but in the first place we should like to see some alteration in the system under which grants are given. There should be no such thing in our opinion, for instance as lapsed grants. We should be glad to see a different system inaugurated as we cannot but feel that when a large sum lapses owing in all probability to its having been allotted too late in the year for the money to be spent that this lapse in some way prejudice the railway grant for the next year and that under the present system it is almost impossible for railways to lay out a comprehensive programme.

As regards the raising of additional money I do not propose to suggest how this can be done, as I know the question is under discussion, not only in this country but in London. I can only say that we are of opinion that there is a large amount of money available at the present time in this country for investment and I think that last week Government might have raised a 5 crore loan without any difficulty at 3½ per cent.

As regards the further amounts that are required I can only say that Port Trust, Municipal and Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Bonds are very popular on this side of India. At the present time Port Trust Bonds stand at a premium, to-day's quotation being about Rs. 105 and we can only infer from this that if the railways were allowed to borrow in this country or in England on similar terms that a considerable amount might be forthcoming without in any way prejudicing the position to a material extent of Government paper. We shall be very glad indeed of any information which you can give us on this very important question as the railways serving. Bombay undoubtedly require a further large additional grant and apart from this it is absolutely necessary that construction of new lines should be proceeded with if not immediately at any rate in the near future.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The next question I would refer to is the telegram that appeared in the paper a few days ago that it has now been decided to accumulate 25 millions in the Gold Standard Reserve only and that steps will be taken to increase the gold holding in London. This, of course, is very satisfactory news. It cancels I understand the notification of two or three years ago that half profits on coinage would be devoted to railways. We objected to this at the time and should still object. The only point that I would ask information on regarding this is why any limit has been fixed in the matter and why 25 millions has now been chosen.

The next question is the excessive cash balances in London which, to a considerable extent, have been lent out to London Bankers.

We are well aware of what was said in the last Budget and if the amount held at the end of the financial year is only about 6 millions, the position will have righted itself, but we are very much inclined to think that the actual amount on 31st March may be much in excess of this sum by sales of Council Drafts in excess of the Secretary of State's requirements as budgeted for the current year and the transfer in this way of surplus revenues to London. If this be so, may it not then be fairly contended that at any rate to some extent the country is being over-taxed, and if so could not the surplus revenue after the discharge of floating debt be devoted to public works, i. e., at the present time, railways.

On the question of a free mint for gold we shall be glad of any information you can give us. We here in Bombay are in favour of a free mint for gold coinage and we hope it will not be long before one is established. We believe it would greatly help the import of gold into this country and as it could be established at a very moderate cost it is a step in our which should certainly be undertaken.

The question of legalizing adhesive stamps on share transfers is one we have already addressed you about and we shall be glad if you can tell us what Government propose to do in the matter.

The only other item I need refer to is the difficulty that has arisen lately regarding endorsements on Government Promissory Notes. An opinion that has been given by the legal advisors of Government on this matter is causing a good deal of trouble and I hope steps will be speedily taken to put the matter straight. If you can give us any information as to the intention of Government in this matter I shall be greatly obliged.

MR. GILLAN'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, in reply, spoke as follows:—"I am afraid I am not in a position to tell you very much. A Member of the Government of India, as I understand the position, is in this respect less than a Member of the Railway Board that he is not by the mere fact of his proceeding on tour entrusted with plenipotentiary powers; if he cannot announce a matter as a fait accompli, he must refer it or take it back to Simla. This much, however, I permit myself to say as a beginning. If you have been working hard at your end of the tunnel, we on the Government side of the hill have not been idle. We have all these things in hand that you speak of. We are afraid there is some difficult rock in between, but we hope that presently we shall shake hands in the middle. The first train, appropriately enough, that you would like put through, is that of rail way finance. I agree entirely in giving it priority. Railways have been a good friend of late to the Finance Department; the will is not wanting to reciprocate, but we have yet to make sure of the way. I am almost glad to see that you have no cut and dried solution ready. It is so easy to throw out suggestions; but what some people seem apt to forget is that this is a subject which has been examined again and again, and the record of previous discussions is a clear indication of enormous difficulties involved and the imperative need of the fullest consideration before attempting remedies. I do not myself see that much is to be gained merely by changing the percentage of interest on our loans, but in any case the main questions, I suggest to you, which we have to consider are, first, what is the outside price which Government should be prepared to pay for borrowed money, and secondly what expedients can be adopted or what inducements offered to widen the field of investment, and obtain money otherwise than by direct Government borrowing. Pending a decision on principles I think you would like to know that we are considering an increase in the railway allotment of the current year and hope we shall be able to manage it. We have also taken definite steps which, I think, should be largely effective to minimise lapses.

In connection with the gold standard reserve you switch on to a new set of metals and I am glad that you are pleased with the line laid down by Government. The only question you ask is why the reserve should be limited at all, and why the limit should have been fixed at 25 millions. Well, it seems to me that a limit must be fixed, if only to set free our coinage profits after currency requirements are

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE HEART OF HINDUISM. If a stranger wished to have an idea of what is meant by the heart of Hinduism, he might have gone any morning to the Back Bay during the Adhik Mas, or extra month, which terminated a few days ago. He would have seen Hindus in their thousands, men, women and children, taking their bath in the sea. He would have seen any number of Brahmins offering their ministrations to the crowd, and he would have seen beggars, who, in their multitudinous variety, can only be produced and supported by the East, giving vent to noisy and persistent importunities for alms. He would have noticed that there is probably no race in the world so intensely religious and devout as the Hindus, whose life is bound up with the performance of propitiatory and purificatory rites which are almost of daily occurrence. Their faith in traditional beliefs and ceremonials has only deepened with the march of time. They never slacken in their solicitude for the salvation of their soul, a solicitude which becomes overpowering towards the latter part of life. The Hindu religion is a bewildering conglomeration of creed, reflecting the multitudinous divisions of caste and the multiple variety of its divinities. But the Hindus, in the intensity of their religious faith and devotion, are united with one another by an indissoluble bond. It is woven into the texture of their body and soul. It is the ardour of this faith that enables them to bear up against many burdens and disabilities, and a multitude of exacting duties and sacrifices, demanded by their religion. It is this belief that makes them ready to die for their Dharma, than violate any of its sacred commandments, as understood by them.

THE ADHIK MAS. The Adhik Mas comes round once in four years. It is added to make up for the deficiency of the lunar year, so that the Hindu almanac, scientifically exact in its calculations, may correspond with the march of the sun. This month, like anything in nature that is out of the common, is held in special reverence by the Hindus, who are disposed, while it lasts, to uncommon religious fervour. It is a peculiarly sacred month, and yet, strange as it may seem, it is not regarded as propitious for the inauguration of any social contract or business enterprise. No marriages, for example, may be celebrated in this month. The Adhik Mas, in one sense, is no month. It is something like a *dies non*. It is a supernumerary imported for the adjustment of the calendar. The Brahmans have found it to their account, however, to invest it with supreme sanctity. They are feasted by their clients and invited to recite the Purans in their homes during this month. But the act which carries with it the highest merit is bathing in the sea. To the Hindu, all rivers are sacred, and the Ganges the most secred of all. But as all rivers find their way into the the sea absorbs into its bosom the sum total of their combined virtues. Therefore Hindus come from far and near for the perfect purification ensured by a sea bath.

MIXED BATHING. The "mild Hindu" is the product of his religion. The stranger beholding the Adhik Mas celebrations at the Sea Face would have been struck by the order of the huge crowd, and the spirit of gentleness and brotherhood pervading it. Every one was intent upon the performance of his own pious duty, and there was hardly any curiosity as to what his neighbour was doing. Every one was grave and solemn and self-centred. Men and women, still decently clothed, had their bath in the open, as they have had, here and elsewhere, from time immemorial. If the bathers had all belonged to one sex, the propriety and decorum of the entire proceeding could not have been more complete and satisfactory. I went on purpose to the sea-shore to make my own observations, especially after reading the correspondence in the papers on mixed bathing during the Adhik Mas. Some of the writers were shocked by the sight; some proposed the construction of a shed, where women might change their clothes. One correspondent fancied that his nostrils were assailed by the unpleasant odour of the crowd. I sniffed for it in vain. I also failed to see any the remotest suggestion of indecency. The whole spectacle was marked as much by gravity and solemnity, as by innocence. The multitude was there for one common purpose, and bathing in this manner has the sanctity of an immemorial institution. Every one, whatever his moral nature, was a sincere devotee, for the time being, and was engrossed in his own thoughts and the performance of his own pious duty. Every one was too intent upon saving up merit for his eternal welfare to mind the business of his fellows. The Hindu maiden, changing her dress on the sands, is as unconscious of the operation, as if she were in her own room, and she performs it with such skill and dexterity that you cannot perceive the slightest impropriety in it. She winds and unwinds her garments in such a manner as to leave her no cause to blush, and there is such an air of innocence through it all as might disarm even the evil-minded. To the pure everything is pure. This doctrine, I confess, may be carried too far. But of such a scene I may say that it is calculated to exercise a wholesome influence even on the impure, unless he is a hardened and hopeless reprobate.

RULERS AS SAVIOURS. I have said that the faith of the Hindu is so strong as to hold out against sufferings and dangers. There is much disappointment among the orthodox over the prohibition by Government of the Pandharpur fair, owing to the prevalence of cholera. The pilgrims would have preferred to attend the festival in their thousands, and have thought nothing of the danger. If any of them had died, he would have sacrificed himself in a noble cause, and would have made easier for himself the path to supreme bliss. What is this momentary life, he contends, before the overpowering concern which the true Hindu should feel for his soul? If the practice of any duty in agreement with this conception of life were attended by dire consequences to others who do not share this belief, he cannot help it. It is, however, the duty of Government, as guardians of the public, to protect them from avoidable risks, and they must, if they can, save people, in spite of themselves. Thus it was that they prohibited infanticide and Sati, and immolation under the car of Jagarnath. Thus it was that the Widow Remarriage Act was enacted, and the minimum of the age of consent was fixed at twelve. What a howl was raised against these humane enactments, a section of the educated classes taking a conspicuous part in the agitation! Thus it is that rats are killed and impure wells are sealed up, in spite of the angry protests of

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

our fellow-men; when cholera is raging, and the authorities use permanganate of potash to purify the water the cry is raised instanter that they were poisoning the wells. Yet all this has to be done, and is done by our rulers, unmindful of angry protests from the ignorant and superstitious, assisted at times by the designing.

THE DOWN-TRODDEN. Questions and interpellations in the Legislative Councils often lead, in their immediate results, to nothing in particular. One question put in the Bombay Council has borne fruit, which will be particularly gratifying to the member concerned. The Hon. Mr. Rodda had asked whether Government were prepared to sanction two middle school scholarships each of Rs. 3 per mensem, for each district exclusively for the boys of the depressed classes, as they have in the case of Mahomedans and other backward classes. Mr Rodda has got more than he had asked for. The Government have sanctioned scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 each for a period of five years to be competed for by pupils of the depressed classes, and have declared that if it were found hereafter that these reserved scholarships were being generally utilized the question of continuing them, or increasing their number, would be considered, I am confident of the success of the experiment, and I believe that at the end of five years, the Government will have to consider the advisability of increasing the number of these scholarships. The general awakening throughout India has touched the untouchables, and they have set forward on their march to the goal where they will finally take their proper place among the rest of the Indian population, the goal is so very distant as to be invisible. But they are bound to reach at last the Promised Land. The children of the low castes make very good pupils. I have seen some of their schools, and am deeply struck by the general air of alacrity and intelligence, and the order and discipline of the pupils. They seem to be animated by an unconscious sense of gratitude towards their friends and benefactors, and they go through their exercises before the visitor with a particular keenness and relish. This is because they are only just beginning to enjoy help and recognition from their countrymen, as well as their rulers, and I am sure that more sustained and strenuous endeavour will be made, as time goes on, for their emancipation and redemption.

DION.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

(*Continued from page 5,*)

satisfied, for other purposes, including railways. And as regards the limit adopted I can only say that it has been fixed with due regard to our requirements in the light of experience, and to the probable aggregate of our gold resources.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

As regards our excessive cash balances I feel, if I am not running the railway analogy to death that we are at present at a dead end, I shall in other words be in a better position to discuss such balances with you when we know we shall have them, say at the end of September. This may appear ultra-cautious, but one's experiences in the Finance Department are enough to give any one a Scotch accent.

About a gold mint I am afraid I can tell you no more than the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson announced in Council. The matter awaits the decision of the Secretary of State.

Now except as regards the questions of legalizing adhesive stamps on share transfers and alternative endorsements on Government Promissory Notes—and about these I need say only that the Secretariat discussion has reached an advanced stage—I have finished. I ought, however, to add this. It is two months since I had the honour of being admitted to the Councils of the Government of India. I do not put this forward as an excuse for inexperience My object is different. It did not take me two weeks to discover that Members of Council have certain privileges. Among these I reckoned that of touring.

When I received, however, your Chairman's telegram asking me to discuss with you this matter of railway finance, I was shaken in my classification. I recognised that my position had responsibilities as well as privileges. In a weak moment I telegraphed to ask if there was anything else. I was told—yes, excessive balances and gold mints, I telegraphed no more. I was afraid that would come next. But the more difficult the subject matter, the more need there is for discussion. I look on your present meeting therefore as an opportunity and a privilege, and I am persuaded that if I did not come away from Simla empty handed—our files are heavy—I shall take back a good deal, though it does not weigh much, that will vivify on me and bring up to date the records of past discussions.

A vote of thanks to the Hon Mr. Gillan terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. E. A. Currim—forwarding copy of a letter to the Commissioner in which he stated that a summons was issued against him for the closing of a a well at Kandewadi, Girgaum, that his case came on for hearing before the Second Presidency Magistrate on the 21st May, who granted a month's adjournment to enable him to make an application to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to allow the well to be covered over with a wire-gauze netting, leaving a trap-door, that the well had been cleaned, that the quality of water had improved and that precautions have been taken to prevent rubbish, etc., being thrown into the well, the water of which was used by his Hindu tenants for religious purposes, and expressed the hope that he be permitted to cover the well with wire-gauze netting, allowing a trap-door for drawing water or to cover the top of the wall to the satisfaction of Commissioner leaving a slit two feet wide along the whole length of the well, a trap-door being provided under lock and key.

The Commissioner reporting on the matter stated that he had inspected this well. It was really an old tank (about 200 square feet). Its walls were now fallen in to some extent. The idea of covering it with wire-gauze was quite impossible and could hardly have been made seriously. It should certainly be filled up. There seemed no religious use though it was used for washing, when pipe water was short. The Commissioner had directed that the case should be proceeded with and the Magistrate informed that the Commissioner, having seen the well, was unable to recommend that the action ordered should be stopped.

It was resolved to send a reply to Mr. Currim in terms of the Commissioner's report.

"INDUSTRIES AND POWER."

In the July number of "Indian Industries and Power," all sections are well-filled. Mill-men will find plenty to interest them in an instalment of a long article, which describes improvements which may be made in the staple of Indian cotton by following the lessons of America as well as in a new column of notes on "Lancashire Topics," and some editorial notes on the education of mill children.

Several interesting items of railway news are given and the technical trades are represented by several pages of notes and a description of a new process for imparting metallic surfaces by spraying. The motoring section is also well-filled and altogether it is a very interesting and useful number.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

Further Discussion at the Simla Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The main subject discussed to-day at the Conference on the education of the domiciled community was the training of male teachers. After prolonged discussion as to the merits of the different systems of selection for training colleges, the Conference appeared, generally, of opinion that there were great difficuties in the way of introducing the pupil-teacher system as a method of selecting young men for the training college. Then members thought that, as a system of selection for entrance into the college, apprentice teachers might be chosen at once, experimentally, from selected schools, and placed on a period of probation, provided that adequate arrangements are made for instruction and supervision, and provided that the staff of the selected schools is not reduced. The Conference recommend to the attention of Government that:

(1) In view of the provision necessary for the large number of children of school-going age, at present attending no school, of the numbers of untrained teachers at present in the schools, of the probability of male teachers replacing to some extent women teachers, if salaries are raised, and of the attractions for higher salaries generaly, a Government training college or colleges for men be established as early as possible at suitable centres;

(2) It was considered that the first new Government training college should be established at Bangalore;

(3) One scholarship, to be held abroad, should be given to a member of the domiciled community in each major province, in every year, and other province as necessary;

(4) So long as Government recognised the necessity, a certain number of studentships be created for men and women of approved educational qualifications for the purpose of training as teachers abroad, and such studentships should cover all expenses of passage, maintenance and training provided that this would not prejudice the resolution already carried.

The remainder of this sitting was occupied with a discussion on the need of special facilities for collegiate education, which was not finished when the Conference rose.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The *Englishman* is organising a census of young men of the Anglo-Indian community, who are willing to enroll themselves as recruits if the Government of India decide to raise a regiment of that community, with pay of Rs 30 or 40 per month, with free rations, lodging, medical attendance, etc. The age is to be between sixteen and twenty-five, and the height five feet six inches or over.

CHARGE AGAINST DIRECTORS.

"Gross Negligence, Misfeasance and Breach of Trust."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

The judge's summonses taken out in the matter of the Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Ltd., now in liquidation, by the liquidator Mr. F. Howard Oakley, under the Indian Companies Act, with a view to rendering the late directors, manager and auditors of the Company, liable for sums of money lost to the company, by reason of their misfeasance and negligence in regard to the affairs of the Company; came on for hearing at the High Court to-day before Mr, Justice Bakewell.

The first count of the summons charged R. K. Walker, E. W. Stoney and A. Brown, the original-directors, as being jointly and severally liable to contribute to the assets of the company, the sum of Rs. 1,19,000 as compensation for their gross negligence, misfeasance and breach of Trust in allowing Mr. A. Brown, vendor to the Copany, as Mr. Brown of the business of Brown and Co., to misapply to his own use the aforsaid sum being the total of various amounts misapplied by him to his own use at different times before the 30th of April, 1907, which misapplication A. Brown subsequently attempted to adjust by illegally returning 1,195 ordinary shares, fully paid, to the Company which were part of the shares issued to him under his vendors agreement. There are eight other counts charging the Directors jointly and severally with other shortcoming for smaller amounts.

His Lordship fixed the 4th of September as the date for the trial of the main issues.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

Another Run up in Prices owing to Exports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

The Rangoon rice market has experienced another sharp rise in prices. To-day the price for large mills, for special Straits quality, is Rs. 527-8 for July, and Rs. 535 and Rs. 550 for the next two months. These prices are ten points higher than the previous week's prices. It is also known that the crops in Philippine Islands are short and some business for Manilla has already been put through. The export of rice from Manilla and the Dutch East Indies, now being prohibited, indicates that a demand on Rangoon for rice in the near future is probable from both these markets.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The prohibition of rice exports from the Dutch East Indies has had no immediate effect upon prices in the Calcutta market. The Dutch Indies do not grow much rice for export to the Far East, but they hold large stocks from Burma and elsewhere for the feeding of their population, It is probably to prevent the disposal of these stocks that the prohibition has taken place.

The price of rice has been advancing for several months in consequence of scarcity, but there has been no change to-day in consequence of Dutch action. Burma mills have been importing rice from India in considerable quantity to mill for the Eastern markets.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA. JULY 24.

Field Marshall Lord Nicholson, Col and Mrs. Bingley, Dr. Freyesleben and Lt-Col Taylor dined to-night at Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency the Viceroy invested Lt-Col Taylor with the insignia of the C. I. E,

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Serious Accident to R. G. A. Forward.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

R. WARWICKS (0): R. G. A. (0).

The return meeting in the Harwood League between these teams was played on the Cooperage last evening when, after a splendid struggle, a draw was recorded, a similar result having been reached in the first match. Unfortunately, the game was marred by a nasty accident to Gunner George Bakewell, a few minutes from time. Bakewell was about to shoot and the goal-keeper rushed out, the men colliding. When the Gunner was found to be seriously hurt, Major Hutchinson, I.M.S., who was on the ground, examined him and it was discovered that the unfortunate man had sustained two simple fractures of the left leg below the knee. He was removed to the station hospital at Colaba.

Bakewell is an excellent forward and very popular on the football field.

In a word the Warwicks held the upper hand throughout the game. They played more finished football and the fact that there was no score; must be attributed solely to the fine defence put up by the Gunners. At the same time it was not all attack with the league leaders. They were more than occasionally, called upon to defend, one in the first half, in particular by Smith, shot Smart just managed to save at the expense of a corner. Quinn in the other half also put in many brilliant touches. It was a period in which all the honour went to the defence.

In the second half the Warwicks led the attack, but after Ensor had shot wide, the Gunners made a spirited attempt to get the lead, but Smart kept out a hot shot from Smith. Then, after some slacker work in midfield the Warwicks again attacked, Qiunn eventually saving from Westall. Ensor, Hilier and Watson all followed, testing Quinn in succession, but the Gunners' keeper made no mistake. The R. G. A. men, at the other end, rarely became dangerous. Their final work in the goal area was weak, and the Infantry defence easily had the full measure of it. A few minutes before the end Bakewell had a fine chance, but shot whigh over the bar. It was soon afterwards that he met wich his unfortunate accident.

The game ended in a pointless draw.

Teams:—

R. G. A.—Quinn; Rosch and Stewart: Jerram, Thompson and Roke; Bakewell, Campbell, Capt, Roche, Spain and Smith.

Royal Warwickshires—Smart; Bench and Torrall; Jarvis, Heath and Barker, Parkes, Ensor, Watson, Hillier and Westall.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	7	5	2	0	16	3	12
R. A. Temperance ...	7	4	2	1	18	8	10
R. G. Artillery ...	8	5	2	1	13	5	12
Bombay Gymkhana...	6	3	1	2	2	5	7
Byculla M. I.... ...	6	1	2	3	4	10	4
Hornets ...	7	2	0	5	4	19	4
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	0	6	8	20	2

CALCUTTA COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

In the Indian Football Association challenge shield competition, second semi-final game, the Black Watch met the Calcutta Football Club on the latter's ground which was in a wretched condition owing to showers of rain that fell off and on during the day. Although owing to the heavy state of the ground, accurate shooting or clever passing was impossible, yet the game proved fairly interesting and fully 15,000 spectators witnessed the game.

Ten minutes after the start Patterson, the right half of the military team, netted the first goal from a corner kick. Calcutta then woke up and delivered a strong attack, but the two military backs, Richmond and Reid, averted all danger till a minute before the call of half-time when Fenn (Calcutta) equlised with a low shot.

During the second moty rain came down, but the game progressed. The Black Watch now had the bigger share and Band-master O'Donnel found the net half way through. Calcutta thereafter tried hard but failed to equalise.

The Black Watch and the Royal Irish are left in the final.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

Falling off in Military Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

First entries for the Southern India Rifle Association meeting, beginning on September 9, indicate a total falling off of 148 competitors as compared with last year. Entries from the British Army have fallen from 246 to104 and the Indian Army from 494 to 462. Only the Volunteers have advanced from 154 to 200. Later entries may mean increased patronage, but there is a definite feeling that the committee have been compelled to make the prospectus an unpopular compilation in deference to military opinion to provide more matches of the field training type than usual.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

The second weekly mud sports held by the Bombay Gymkhana took place on the Marine Lines maidan on Saturday afternoon. The ground was in a slippery condition, aud this probably accounted for the fact that entries were rather fewer than at the first meeting. It also accounted for at least one of the two falls which occurred in the jumping competition, but in each case fortunately the rider was no more than shaken. On the whole, there was a pleasant afternoon's amusement in which the ladies' efforts at draughtsmanship in the Pre-Raphaelite stakes, as usual, provoked a good deal of laughter Results:—

Tent-pegging (half-sections):—1, L. Graham and J. W. Knight-Bruce. 2, H. J. Graham and R. F. R. Cooke.

Ladies' polo ball race: 1, Mrs. Wagstaff; 2, Miss Dunsford.

Jumping: 1, J. W. Knight-Bruce; 2, F. Bamber.

Chatty Race: 1, F Bamber; 2, L. Graham; 3, R. F. R. Cooke.

Pre-Raphaelite Stakes: 1, Miss Heaton and L. Graham; 2, Miss Warden and H. J. Graham; 3, Mrs. Irwin and J W. Knight-Bruce.

Horse Scurry: 1, J. R. Landon on J. W. Stewart Orr's horse; 2, Thomson on "Biscuit"; 3, N. Hunt on "Tuppenny."

POLO IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

The final of the polo tournament was played off this afternoon in clear weather. The 20th Deccan Horse beat the 7th Hussars "A" team by 3 goals to 1. The game was probably the finest ever witnessed in Bangalore. For the winners, Worgan put in the initial goal during the first period. In the second he hit another, while McCalmont, for the Hussars, shot the first and only point which his side secured. The next three chukkers were blank. A great contest proceeded and in the final period (chukker) Campbell Ross hit the third goal for the winners.

The Maharajah of Mysore handed the cup and four smaller ones to the victorious team.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 27th instant, from 4 p. m. (weather permitting).

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 30th instant from 6 to 7-15 p. m.

All recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

A CENTURY OF STEAM.

Relics of old Vessels at Glasgow.

On July 1, one of the most interesting exhibitions ever seen will be opened in the Art Galleries, Glassgow, and will remain open until December, wrote the "Standard" on June 29. It is the Centenary Exhibition of British Steam Navigation, and every large shipbuilding firm will be represented by relics and souvenirs of the early days of steam shipping. The Advisory Committee appointed by the corporation have been busy communicating with the owners of likely exhibits, and the result is said to be extremely satisfactory. The show is really in honour of the famous Comet, the pioneer steamship of Britain.

Several of the exhibits, however, deal with the period before Henry Bell had demonstrated that propulsion by steam could be made commercially successful, and the earliest reference to steam navigation will be shown in a lithograph of the design by Jonathan Hulls, of Gloucester, for a stern wheel boat. This design was patented in 1736, and it has been said that Hulls experimented with a vessel of this kind on the River Avon.

There are to be shown quite a number of relics of the first really practical steamer the Charlotte Dundas Provost Bogle, of Falkirk, is sending the forefoot of the ship in a case and several pieces of the ship's timbers are also to be shown. The Charlotte Dundas was built at Grangemouth in 1801, to the order of Lord Dundas, her length being a modest 56ft. and her depth 8ft. There was a cavity in the stern and in the middle of the hull measuring 4ft. wide and 12ft. in length, in which the single paddle-wheel worked.

So far as the famous Comet is concerned there are to be quite important exhibits of the ship, among which are the original cylinder of the engine, 11 1-2 inches in diameter, which was presented to Kensington Museum by Mr. Robert Napier, the famous shipbuilder, by whom it was bought. The Comet was of only 30 tons burden, and steam was supplied by a low-pressure boiler set in brickwork. The wooden compass bowl and the ship's bell are also to be among the exhibits, besides several models of the boat and paintings of the designers and the ship sailing past Greenock.

Other relics include models of the paddle steamer Vanguard, the first vessel built by Napier in 1843; the Indian troopship Malabar, the Dutch armourclad monitor De Tyger, the gunboat Jackal, the first iron war vessel built on the Clyde, and other ships of war. There are also to be models of the Great Eastern, of the Great Britain (lent by Lloyd's), the Britannia, the first Cunarder, and others.

The Patent Office, London, has loaned a number of valuable publications and maps. Messrs. Yarrow and Co. are sending a model of Le Stanley, the stern-wheeler built for H. M. Stanley, for use in African exploration, and the collection will be a history in models of the whole era in steam shipbuilding which began a century ago.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TRICK OF A WOMAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Naoroji charged Dhondibai, a Hindu woman, with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 113 and Rs. 13 respectively belonging to Saraswatti woman and Gopal Assu.

It was alleged the accused had taken the ornamaments from the complainants on the pretext that she wanted to send her daugher to a certain function and the ornaments were required for the occasion. She did not return them and eventually it was found out they were pledged with a Marwari.

The accused has been twice previously convicted for similar offence.

The magistrate sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment in the Sararwatti's case, and to a month's imprisonment in the Gopal's case.

A WIFE'S MAINTENANCE.

Mr. Kemp also heard the matter in which Bomansha Jamshedji Polishwalla applied for an order for reduction of the maintenance amount of Rs. 25 per month fixed by the court, on the 15th of June, 1910.

The grounds were that the applicant was not now earning what he was at the time the order was made by the court, his income having been reduced to Rs. 25 from Rs. 62 per month: that the applicant had to pay a monthly instalment of Rs. 50 towards Rs. 400 costs incurred by him in the matrimonial suit he had to defend at the instance of his wife, and also a case involving charges of assault preferred against him by her.

The magistrate held that no change of circumstances justifying an order for reduction of the amount of the maintenance had been proved and the court saw no reason to change the order already passed.

MEDALS FOR EXCISE OFFICERS.

Mr. E. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, presented Mr. Kuverji Darashaw and Mr. Nariman H. Doctor, Excise Officers, with "King's Medal," in the Darbar Room of the Town Hall yesterday afternoon.

In presenting the medal to Mr. Kuverji, Mr. Sale said, it was only a few months ago that he had the pleasure of presenting him with a "Certificate of Merit" granted to him by H. E. Viceroy on the occasion of their Imperial Majesties' Coronation.

Mr. Kuverji had also been the recipient of two silver cups granted to him by Government; one for a smart piece of detective work in connection with what was known the Chuckla Street opium smuggling case and the other for a large seizure of cocaine.

In presenting the medal to Mr. Nariman, Mr. Sale said it gave him great pleasure to see that his good work had been appreciated by his superiors.

We understand that Government have also sent the King's medals to Mr. Sale and Mr. S. D. Smith, the Assistant Collector.

FATAL FESTIVAL.

Yesterday being the "Asadi Ekadashi" holiday, a very large number of Hindus, both males and females, proceeded to the Kennedy Sea Face to bathe in the sea.

Among them were two Hindu women, who went down about 9-30 in the morning, and were seated on the parapet. The sea was very rough, and a huge wave came up and swept them into the water. An alarm was raised and the police were at once communicated with. Inspector Barnes immediately repaired to the scene, and he and a Parsi jumped into the sea, but they were also carried away by a heavy wave and dashed against the wall. They had to be pulled out by means of ropes eventually. The dead body of one of the women was recovered after the tide had gone out.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," July 26.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 12th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Lefroy, Mr. H. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Chandra, Mr.	Phillips, Mr.
Stewart, Major R. J. T.	Gardiner, Capt. H. W.
Reilly, Mr. R. A.	Whitby, Mr. J. T.
James, Mr. F. A.	Crawford, Mr. S. J.
Rees, Mr. J. C.	Collin, Mr. E. A.
Colomore, Mr.	Robins, Mr. D.
Greary, Mr. P. M.	Roberts, Mr. W. A.
Greamy, Mr.	Puri, Mr. J. N.
Bennett, Capt. J. H.	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Boyd, Mr. L.	Radmore, Mr. T.
Middiman, Mr. A. P.	Plowden, Major T. C.

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Barnrs, Lt.-Col. J. P.

MUSIC-HALL HONOURED.

Their Majesties' Visit to the Palace.

On July 1, the art of the variety theatre received a new and a signal honour—an honour, too, which that art has thorougaly earned by its steady progress from obscurity (not unmixed with obscenity) in "caves" and "cellars" to general favour as an indispensable form of harmless amusement housed in sumptuous palaces. True, the late Dan Leno was commanded to perform before the Court of King Edward; but no variety theatre has ever received a formal visit from the Sovereign until July 1, King George and Queen Mary, after two regretted postponements (one due to the fatal conflagration at the variety theatre in Edinburgh, the other to Royal bereavement) were able to honour the whole vast profession of the music-hall by their presence at the Palace Theatre. The scene in the house to which they lent their distinction must have convinced them that vulgar display is by no means a characteristic of the modern music-hall. Three million roses sounds, we admit, like overdoing it; but the three million roses used by Mr. P. Turpin in decorating the house—not to mention the wistaria, the flower-wreathed coloured lights, the beautiful marble decked with baskets and other Renaissance ornament in gold—were disposed with so much fine taste that the effect was one of light and airy elegance. The Royal box itself, with its roses, carnations, and other real flowers, its exquisite painted panelling and graceful pillars, was a work of art of which no age or place, however courtly, need have been anything but proud. And as for the audience, if, in boxes, stalls, and dress circle, it was not absolutely representative of the average music-hall audience at one of the larger houses—if the men wore tails and white ties instead of jackets and black ties, and the ladies appeared in something even more elaborate than the elaborate evening dress which is familiar in the stalls of a variety theatre—the audience looked, on the whole, more like and average music-hall audience than an audience at a gala night at the opera.

And overhead tier upon tier was packed with the genuine enthusiastic music-hall audience—some of whom had been waiting since the small hours of the morning to gain admittance. After their visit to the Palace, the King and Queen must have a very fair idea of what the front of the house is like in a leading London music-hall.

The full programme was as follows:—

The Palace Orchestra, overture, "Britannia" (Sir Alexander Mackenzie).

Pipifax and Panlo ("Humpsti Bumpsti").

Barclay Gammon, "Rule Britannia" and "In the Shadows."

The Palace Girls, "A Fantasy in Black and White."

Chirgwin.

The Bogannys, "Five Minutes in China Town."

Fanny Fields, "The Happy Little Dutch Girl."

Cinquevalli, "The Human Billiard Table."

Harry Tate, "Motoring."

Vesta Tilley, "Algy, the Piccadilly Johnnie."

La Pia, "The Dance of Fire" and "The Spirit of the Waves."

Little Tich, "Popularity" and "Big Boots."

Arthur Prince and Jim, nautical ventri loquial scena.

The Palace Orchestra, selection, "Melodious Memories" (Herman Finck).

Alfred Lester and Buena Bent, "The Village Fire Brigade."

Clarice Mayne with J. W. Tate, "I'm longing for some one to love me."

George Robey, "The Mayor of Mudcumdyke."

Charles T. Aldrich, eccentric humorous juggling.

David Devant, sleight of hand.

Wilkie Bard, "The Night Watchman."

Anna Pavlova, assisted by L. Novikoff and members of the Imperial Russian Ballet, "Le Cygne," "Papillon" "Divertissement," "Valse Caprice."

Harry Lauder, "Roamin' in the gloamin."

Cecilia Loftus, "Impressions of Artists."

Variety's Garden Party. Produced by Albert Toft.

"God Save the King." Sole by Harry Claff.

It was soon after 8 o'clock when the King and Queen entered, and took their seats amid general enthusiasm in the Royal box on the left of the audience, where they were plainly visible to nearly every one in the house. The Queen was wearing a dress of some gold material and diamonds; the King was in evening dress with a white camellia in his button-hole. The remainder of the Royal party consisted of Princess Victoria, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck. Their Majesties followed the whole programme with evident interest and amusement; though, like most of us, they must have found some items far too short and others far too long. Indeed, not a few of the performers seemed to be a little overawed by the august occasion and to lack the sparkle of the oddity which endears them to the nightly patrons of the music-hall; and the slowness of some meant drastic reduction of the time allotted to others. This is no occasion for criticism; but we can hardly help referring to the Queen's evident amusement at Mr. Harry Tate in his "motoring" episode, nor to the universal enjoyment of Mr. George Robey's portrait of the Mayor of Mudcumdyke. But little or nothing seemed to pass unnoticed and unappreciated by the Royal visitors. The warmth of their welcome, the efficiency of all the arrangements and the brilliance of the entertainers proved how highly the honour of their presence was appreciated by the large and important professions to which that honour was paid.

RAILWAY GRATUITIES.

The grant of retirement gratuities to the Subordinate Staff of Indian Railways is a matter of scarcely less burning importance now than it was in the fateful days of September 1911, when the Railway Board hurriedly granted concessions to the staff, concessions which did not exactly tally with the half-promises previously held out to the men. The fly in the ointment consisted in the Railway Board's orders containing the following reservations:—(i) Good, efficient and faithful service necessary. (ii) Discretionary power reserved to Boards of Directors and the Railway Board. Further the orders of the Railway Board began with the following words:—"As an addition to the benefits given under the Provident Fund Rules." These opening words were read to mean that only Members of the Railway Provident Fund were to be eligible for gratuities under the new rules. Thus the chances of the Subordinate Staff actually getting what they had been promised, looked farther off than ever. The Railway Board have now however dispersed this last doubt by ordering that the new rules should apply to all subordinates, including menials, whether Members of the Railway Provident Fund or not. But reservations (i) and (ii) referred to above still remain, and it seems likely owing to the different methods of applying on different Railways the discretionary power given to the Boards of Directors, that trouble with the staff will ensue. It is essential in order to avoid grave discontent among the staff to treat all the men alike. If special restrictions are made on any particular Railway, there will do doubt be trouble. In the meantime, everybody is asking what has become of the promised improvements to the Railway Provident Funds? We should like to know when this matter—another burning question—is likely to be settled.—"Indian Industries and Power."

THE GARNETT-ORME WILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSSOORIE, JULY 24.

In the Garnett Orme Will Case to-day, Dr. Osburn deposed to signing the will. In his opinion Miss Orme was of sound mind.

Cross-examined he admitted having put in an inspired paragraph in the local paper saying that death was due to natural causes, but felt something was wrong on hearing of the discovery of poison. He did not tell any official of his previous doubts that there was something mysterious, but not necessarily foul play, about the death.

SOME friends of the late Sir George White have decided to erect a tablet and, probably, a bust to his memory in St. Paul's, if the permission of the Dean and Chapter can be obtained. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty. In due course the question of a more ambitious memorial will be discussed. It may take the form of a statue in his native county of Antrim.

MAIL NOTES.

ELEPHANT HUNTER KILLED.

Mr. Robert Prescott Fuller Maitland, youngest son of Mr. William Fuller Maitland, of Stanstead Hall, Essex, and nephew of Lord Burghlere, has been killed by an elephant while on a sporting expedition near Lake Barengo on British East Africa. Mr. Maitland was twenty-four years of age.

LAW BUSINESS HELD UP.

The oldest official of the Law Courts cannot remember such a complete "hold-up" of the business of the courts as existed on July 4. There was no jury in the King's Bench and no one can recall that this has ever happened before. The illnesses of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Darling added to be seriousness of the position. It is said in legal circles that the Government will be compelled to appointment at least two more judges—or rather to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Lawrence and the death of Mr. Justice Grantham. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy presided at the Railway and Canal Commission, which is dealing with the £20,000,000 odd arbitration between the National Telephone Company and the Postmaster-General.

LATE COLONEL ASTOR.

According to the New York "World," the tomb of Colonel John Jacob Astor, in New York, is being watched by a guard, which has been doubled within the last few days. Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor received an anonymous letter which stated that a plot was on foot to steal the body, and Mr. Vincent Astor, Colonel Astor's son, ordered fresh precautionary measures to be taken. Ever since the interment of Colonel Astor, young Mrs. Astor visited the tomb daily until she received the anonymous letter. Four men are guarding the tomb, two during the day and two at night. The men, when questioned, will not admit that they are guards, but, says the "World," pose as gardeners.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S REIGN.

The Emperor Francis Joseph left Vienna on July for his summer "holiday" at Ischl. This is his 81st visit to his favourite "villegiatura," but the day had for him a significance surpassing that of an annual escape from the immediate pressure of the affairs of State. On that day in fact, the length of his reign equalled that of the reign of Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria ascended the Throne on June 20, 1837, and reigned 63 years, seven months, and two days. Francis Joseph succeeded his uncle the Emperor Ferdinand on December 2, 1848, and has thus reigned exactly 63 years, seven months, and two days. The Elector Charles Theodore of the Palatinate and Louis XIV. of France have alone surpassed Francis Joseph's record, the former having reigned 66 and the latter 72 years, but both of them came to the Throne as minors, the former at the age of nine and the latter as a child of five. Thus Charles Theodore in reality reigned only 57 and Louis XIV only 62 years. The Emperor Francis Joseph has both reigned and governed from the day of his accession.

ROSPIGLIOSI SUIT.

One of the Roman tribunals issued on May 17 last a decision granting a separation between Principe Ludovico Rospigliosi and Principessa Rospigliosi (nee Hasletine). The judgment reflected upon the conduct of the husband and the wife. Both parties to the case feeling themselves aggrieved by the decision and both being resolved to appeal against it, first had recourse to private arbiters, Duca di Cesaro, Conte Malatesta and Mr. Lewis Monis Iddings. This jury considered all the circumstances and declared that the decrees of May 17 was due to misapprehension. The arbiters' finding has been presented to the original tribunal and accepted by it, as is allowed by Italian law, and on June 27 the judge promulgated another decree which removes all aspersions cast by the former proceedings upon the reputations of the prince and princess. The husband and wife have now arranged a voluntary legal separation, also approved of by the Court, on terms satisfactory to each. The children for the present are practically given to the mother, with some restrictions established by the arbiters which met with the entire approbation of both the prince and princess.

ALEXANDRA DAY COLLECTION.

Lady Wilton has issued a preliminary statement of the results of the Alexandra Day collection. She says that it impossible to establish the final figures at so early a date, but that the results which we print below are likely to be correct within a small margin. A final audited accounts will be published as soon as the accounts are definitely adjusted. The cost of working the fete has been approximately as follows:—

Cost of flowers, Baskets, boxes, and sashes	£3,062		
Printing and stationary	769		
General expenses, including secretarial and typists' salaries, postage, telegrams, and sundries	1,413		
	£5,244		

The figures give the following results:—

Total receipts to date ...	...£17,329	13	7
Deduct the cost of working	... 5,244	0	0
Net surplus realized...	...£12,085	13	7

It is estimated that a further amount of about £300 s likely to be received.

ASCOT SCANDAL.

The Ascot royal enclosure scandal again came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady on July 5 in the case of Viscount Churchill v. Meadowes. The motion by the plaintiff was to restrain the lady defendant from transferring or dealing with tickets for the royal enclosure at Ascot. His lordship had already granted an interlocutory injunction, and the case stood over in order that the defendant, whose full name had not been stated to the court, might consider her position. Mr. Macnaghten said that the defendant was now represented by Mr. John Henderson. Since last week the defendant had considered her position with her legal advisers, and she now asked that an end might be made of the matter by taking a perpetual injunction, the defendant, of course, paying the cost. Viscount Churchill was suing in his official capacity as Lord Chamberlain, and the defendant was a Miss Meadowes, who never had invitation to the royal enclosure at Ascot. She is a lady, said counsel, who has dealt with the tickets for some time past. Suspicion had been aroused that transactions of the sort had been going on, but until this year the authorities had never been able to obtain proof. This year definite proof was obtained, and the plaintiff thought it right to take proceedings. It was a serious matter, because not only was it a grave social impropriety that persons who had applied for and obtained tickets for the royal enclosure should seek to make money out of it by selling the privilege that had been extended to them, but it was a grave social scandal, and led to persons who might not be desirable obtaining access to the royal enclosure. Lord Churchill was responsible for the safety of their Majesties, and unless admissions were confined to those who were actually invited, it made it even more difficult for Lord Churchill to perform the arduous duties that are cast upon him. The defendant, he added, had come forward and had given the plaintiff all the information in her possession. Those ladies who were connected with the affair had also fully stated the facts to the plaintiff's legal advisers. Under those circumstances, so far as the defendant was concerned, Viscount Churchill was willing to accept her offer. So far as the other people were concerned, they were not parties to the action, and no order could be made against them. The present action was the first occasion on which a definite case had been definitely proved, and under the circumstances, seeing that the defendant and others had made a clean breast of it and had recognised the gravity of their conduct, the plaintiff was prepared to deal with the matter leniently.

His Lordsdip: The order will be as arranged.

LORD KITCHENER'S return to England, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is quite unexpected, even by his most intimate friends, and it is certain from private letters recently received from him that he did not contemplate the visit home even a short time ago. It is certain that his return has a great deal to do with the future disposition of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, and a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence will probably be held immediately on his arrival in London.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Raja Saheb of Mahamudabad has subscribed ten thousand rupees to the Hindu University.

Mr. Hertz, whose political work on the Burmo-Chinese Frontier is so well known, is now on an official visit to Simla.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in London.

Sir Valentine Chirol intends to revisit India in the autumn. According to present arrangements he will leave London on October 11th.

The Bati Sheikh and Sadiqui Sheikh tribes of the Attock district are notified as "agricultural tribes" for the purposes of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

It is notified in the current "Punjab Gazette" that the Pathar Masjid in Thanesar tahsil, Kurnal district is declared a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

The "Beharee" states:—No clue to the cause of Mr. Shettle's suicide has been found as yet. The official conjecture is that an illness which often tormented him became too painful to be borne. He had been somewhat indisposed for some days.

As a result of the cases of embezzlement, started by the Sialkot Municipality and reported sometime ago the services of Mirza Badruddin, B. A., Secretary of the Committee, Syed Nazir Haidar, Octroi Superintendent and Fazl Ilahi, Inspector, have been dispensed with.

We have already reported the meeting of Mahomedans at Hissar on the 18th instant, which expressed sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Brewster, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, A similar meeting of Hindu citizens of Hissar was held on the same date.

Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, the new Advocate General of Madras, and Mrs. Corbet are to be accorded a reception on their arrival in Colombo "en route" to Madras, and a presentation is to be made to them. They will arrive in Colombo by the P. and O. s. s. "Moldavia" on the 19th October, and, presumably, will come on to Madras "via" Tuticorin.

The demand for ground-nut seed from the Cawnpore farm has been on an unprecedented scale, especially from the Oudh districts, and it is believed that the area under this crop will be very considerable. Acclimatised American cotton seed has also been distributed from this farm and about 2,300 bighas are sown in the vicinity, The germination is reported to be satisfactory.

During the past few months a number of houses have been burnt in different parts of Trichinopoly, due, it is believed, to incendiarism. It is said that before the fires took place, notices were stuck up warning the residents. The police, though they kept a sharp look-out, were baffled for a time, but they have now been able to arrest four young men who are alleged to have set fire to the houses. The case is under enquiry, and the men will be prosecuted.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has, subject to the usual conditions, appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Engineers in the Indian Public Works Department:—Mohsin Ali, Sahgal Bashiram, W. E. Blizard, W. G. Dench, D. H. Green, W. A. Hall, B. L. Harvey, C. G. Hawe, C. R. L. Hewitt, R. J. H. Hudson, Iqbal Hussain, R. T. Jones, T. I. S. Mackay, A. S. Manger, K. I. L. Pennell, C. O. C. Reilly, F. V. Simpkinson, J. A. Stein, J. O. Waterhouse, and E. C. Whelan.

Mr. Montagu, the "Pioneer" understands, will make a tour of some weeks in India next cold weather, and hope his experiences will not be confined to attendance at the opening meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. One may perhaps be pardoned for expressing the hope that his visit to India, however brief it is, will suffice to impress him with the feeling that there may be many things in this country that are not dreamt of even in the philosophy of an Under-Secretary of State.

During the last cold season, an extensive trial was given to bulbous plants from Europe at the Lucknow Government gardens. The results were eminently satisfactory. Hyacinths, Narcissus, Iris and many other plants bloomed to perfection. Tulips were a failure, as the flowers were small and ill-formed. Efforts are being made by the Superintendent to introduce as many new and improved varieties of all kinds of fruit trees as possible into the gardens. The collection of oranges and lemons is a very representative one. New varieties of peaches were also imported last year.

A leopard which had been causing a scare on the outskirts of Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon), for the past two months visited Queen's Cottage ground a few days ago. The head gardner, Mr. Edward Perera, set a trap with a half-bred collie as decoy and a female leopard was entrapped on Queen's Cottage patna adjoining Bowscar. This caused a mild sensation when streams of people went to see the animal, which was shot on instructions received from Captain Theobald. Numerous valuable dogs in Nuwara Eliya have been carried away by a leopard recently, and it is hoped that this is the offender.

All the persons injured in the motor-car accident at Allahabad on Thursday night are making good progress. The ekka driver was discharged from hospital on Friday. Mr. Dunn was the most seriously hurt. Mrs. Lee, who sustained dislocation of the shoulder, is doing very well in hospital and Miss and Mr. Lee left that institution on Sunday, their injuries having proved comparatively slight. Serjeant Bolton was removed by the military authorities on Saturday and is progressing very favourably.

A daring dacoity has been reported to the police from Frazer Town, Bangalore. The victim is a Marwari pawnbroker, who was carrying on business on Tannery Road. Three days ago, at about 1 a.m., a gang of about ten men armed, it is alleged, with sticks and swords burst open the door of the shop, intimidated and assaulted the Marwari and his men, and carried away everything of value in the shop, the loss of property in money and goods amounting to over Rs. 1,000. The police have several men of the Lumbarni caste in custody, but, so far, none of the stolen property has been traced.

A wealthy Tiyya of Munderi, a village some distance from Cannanore, died a few days ago after having partaken of a portion of his morning "conjee." Complaining to his wife and sister that the gruel tasted bitter, the women partook of a little themselves, and finding the preparation unpalatable, they threw the remainder to the two watch-dogs. The Tiyya and the dogs died in a little while, and the women suffered from symptoms of poisoning. A nephew of the Tiyya had been noticed loitering about the kitchen, while the gruel was being prepared, and the police have arrested and remained him, pending further investigation.

The following order appears in the "Police Gazette" of Calcutta:—"As the practice now in vogue in some parts of this province, by which subordinate officers carry canes or sticks while on duty, is open to objection, affording too much temptation to make use of them, superintendents are requested to issue immediate orders that in future officers and men are forbidden to carry canes or sticks while on duty. If a police officer requires to use force his baton or regulation lathi is the right thing for him to use and that only under orders of his superior officers: otherwise the hand alone should be used. Head constables and constables should ordinarily carry batons, or they can carry lathis when ordered to do so. Sub-inspectors and sergeants need not carry anything."

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

938-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.

677-11—Sham M and H Mariambai widow vs M N Worliwalla and others Mulji and K Jeh and S F Mans and N.

1154-09—Daph F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs H N Vakeel Payne and Co.

1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain and Dastur.

556-12—Motichand—B Purshotamdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.

17-12—Ardesir Hara'bhai vs Jamnabai Shroff.

1014-11—Mulla Sukiaboo vs A K A H Manajiwala Maniesad Jehangir Mulla.

7943-10 Edgelow R Narandas vs S Dhudha Kanga and S

Testamentary Suits.

24-08—Mulla Sagoonabai vs Tu'ajiLaximonThakurdas

17-11—R B and Nagindas, Bhanbai vs Thakar Mowji Gagoo Dadachanji and S.

18-11—Ardeshir Valibhai Jasa vs Ismail Noor Mahomed F P Favri.

20-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Bibibai vs Kulsambai widow Jehangir M and B.

22-11—Shamrao M and H Balwant Balkrishna vs Yeshwant L Pilgaokar Chitnis,

23-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Mangu widow vs Chhaganlal Jayshanker Bhaishanker.

24-11—Jehangir M and S Kulsambai vs Bai Bibibai R B and Nagindas.

25-11—Nanu H and Co Bai Valbhaji Ramji vs Mulji Jeewan K J Dubash,

3-12—Motichand C M Ismailji vs Bai Sukuubai Mehta and D.

5-12—Nanu H and Co Munshi Saheb Allabux vs Roshab Payne and Co.

7-12—Madhawji Madhowji Virji vs Lakhm'das Mowji Tyabji

9-12—Motichand and D M N Sukai vs C Narandas R B and Nagindas

10-12—Patell and E P B Karanjia vs A M Karanjia M and Dalpatram.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Short Causes.

354-12 Tyebji D and Co Narbat Khambux vs Gulam Hoosein Hashum and anothers Mirza M and M.

Long Causes.

825-11 Ragh N and Co Balgowandas Bapulal vs Mohunlal Pitamber in person and Daph F and D.

Short Causes.

759-11—Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandrasan vs Esak Ismail Jeh M and S.

758-11—Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandrasan vs Abdul Sakar Ismail Jeh M and S.

21-09—Mehta and D S K Patel vs Chandrabhagubai Tyabji D and Co.

680-09—Khun L and M Parbhudas Bhagwandas vs Keshow Balwant Nanu H and Co.

768-11—Payne and Co Haji Jamal Haji Ebrahim vs Haji Omer Haji Ali Mahomed Malvi H M and R.

766-10—Ard H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Tongekar vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K.

251-11—Motichand and D Messrs Tribhowandas Chhaganlal vs Shivji Ghellabhai Captain and V.

45-11—In person Kooverlal Naroba vs B D Sethna Payne and Co and H D and Co.

954-11—Gme B and Co Parbhudas Harakchand vs M C Murzban Dastur and Co.

735-11—Mulji K and T Bai Mani widow vs Bapulal Amrasal.

1040-10 Hiralal and Co Takersey Govaji vs Dwarkadas Amerchand Dik D and S.

691-11—Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Fazlulloo Muraj Mat J and M and Jeh Mr and S.

748-11—Payne and Co Bai Foolibai vs Goculdas Mathuradas Tyabji D and Co.

617-07—Jam R and D Mahomed Haji Aboo vs Mahomed Rahimtulla Patell and E.

955-11—Mulla and M J K Irani vs B D Contractor Bick M R and Co.

685-11—Bick M R and Co Sadanand Ramkrishna vs J L Saklatwala and H D and Co.

970-11—Ragh B and N and Dastur and Co Radhabai widow vs Walibai widow Jeh G and B.

802-11—Hiralal and Co Rangnath Mahadev Ketkar vs The International Banking Corporation Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithaldas Nacranda vs and another vs Narotamdas Jetharam and others Dikshit.

733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

THE LADIES' CORNER.

The woman-traveller of to-day, be it even for a week-end visit ten miles out of town, need have no fears on the subject of packing, because with the latest designs in trunks, cases, and hat-boxes, packing worries disappear or are reduced to a minimum. When one speaks of a woman who travels, one usually means a woman who can afford to pay a fair price for her "travelling impediments," because it is a genuine economy to invest in really reliable and well-made trunks and hat-boxes. One of the most serious troubles she is confronted with in hotels is, very often, the lack of proper wardrobe accommodation, or perhaps one ought to say, sufficient wardrobe accommodation. The wardrobe trunk meets this difficulty, as garments can be left in it, hanging, without fear of crushing or creasing, and without any unpacking. Everything is before one's eyes, each dress or coat on a separate hanger, and on the opposite side of the trunk there are drawers for linen, gloves, boots and shoes, and any oddments which a woman requires when travelling. Besides, the trunk becomes, instead of an unsightly object in an hotel bedroom, a useful article of furniture. Picture the feelings of any woman arriving half an hour before dinner after a long journey, tired and out of sorts, and altogether disinclined to open trunks and search out something to wear. Of course, if a maid accompanies her mistress, the trouble of unpacking in an incredibly short space of time and sending milady down to dinner looking as if she came out of the proverbial bandbox, is her duty. But for the woman who has not a maid, unpacking seems a most formidable task.

Another novelty is the trunk made with dress trays, and with a fitted top tray. This is intended for those who do not care for the wardrobe principle, and it is a marvel of compactness. It is made of light-weight cane, and covered with green waterproof canvas cloth, the inside being lined with blue sateen, or it can be had covered in grey canvas at a slightly increased cost. It is made in several sizes according to particular requirements, but a useful size is forty-one inches long. First of all there are four long dress trays, long enough to take a skirt without folding (unless it be of more than ordinary length), and each tray is fitted with a strap to fasten the dresses in position and keep them from being moved or from being crushed. Thus if any special costume or gown is required all that is necessary is to lift out the particular tray without disturbing the other contents of a trunk. The top tray is just what one seems always to have longed for, because has not every woman traveller felt inclined to weep when she opens her box, to find all the oddments on the top tray inextricably mixed, despite all her well-intentioned efforts to make them as immovable as possible? The new trunk completely does away with that annoyance, because the top tray is fitted with boxes which are so arranged as to be perfectly rigid, no matter how much knocking about the box may receive en route. At the back, running the whole length of the trunk is a box for umbrellas and sunshades, the lid being fastened with a special clip; at either side of the tray is a box, one for veils and ties and the other for gloves; then smaller boxes are for odds and ends, two compartments are reserved for boots and shoes and another for handkerchiefs. Each box lifts out, so that they can be placed on the dressing-table, if required, and replaced at will. A most luxurious variety is lined, with quilted blue satin and covered in leather, but this ideal trunk is rather costly. An important point is that it is light enough for the Continent and useful for home railways.

The most delicious cakes and pastries may be made with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" cakes are both light and wholesome, and they are so digestible that they may be safely eaten just as they come, hot and fragrant, from the oven.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

THE TWO SERVICES.

A great many cunningly contrived means have, at one time and another, been used by various inventors to control the action of the Whitehead torpedo after once it had been ejected clear of the tube and was set to run and hit a given mark. Some of these have consisted of above-water and some of below-water devices, the former being represented by Hertzian waves and the latter by the better-known and more successful gyroscope. But with above-water means it is necessary to be able to follow the position of the weapon with the eye to exercise successfully the necessary control. Long ranges therefore heavily handicap, and extreme ranges render this kind of control unreliable and useless respectively. The gyroscope, on the other hand, goes away with and accomplishes its work inside the weapon itself by steadying it on its path and keeping its course straight. And it is this latter method of fixing an invention inside the weapon itself that has been seized upon by Mr. Gardner, who has spent a long period in studying the problem of torpedo control. The inventor instals an arrangement, not more than four inches long and three inches wide, and it need not exceed a pound in weight, inside the Whitehead, and connects it in such a way to the gyroscope that when the torpedo reaches the disturbed water in the wake of a ship the arrangement comes into action and turns the weapon towards the vessel it has missed, and gives it another chance to find its mark by making a circular course that may cut, and even re-cut, the track of the ship it was fired at. This is done by looking the rudder hard over to port or starboard, and thus put the Whitehead under the necessary helm for it to turn and pursue its object. If it proves entirely successful the invention will give the Whitehead a new lease of life at long range.

It is a serious matter for the credit of the officers and men of the Navy that the Trafalgar Day Fund, which has been a very prosperous and useful fund during the last 16 years, should have had such regrettable set-back last year. It fell off by nearly £1,000 as compared with the collection made for the fund throughout the Navy in 1910. It has had lapses of this kind before, and notably in 1900, during the black war-year, when money was being freely subscribed for so many other purposes; but speaking generally, there has been a commendable note of progress in the amounts collected as the Navy's Trafalgar Day gift towards their own charities. The collection is the best indicator we have each year of how much naval men are inclined to help themselves. Appeals frequently have to be made to the general public when large disasters come along too big for the senior service to deal with out of the limited pay of its officers and men; but in the Trafalgar Day Fund they have their own machinery for providing for the necessities of those dependants who have lost their breadwinners, singly and in the daily round, in circumstances which the public are not aware of. It is therefore a matter of regret that there will be less money available this year than last year for dealing with such cases. In 1910 the collection realised £2,973 15s, 10d., but last year it dropped to £2,017 13s. 8d. In such matters as these enthusiasm goes a long way, and the setback this year may result in more enthusiasm being displayed by those who have time to interest themselves in the matter in every ship in the fleet next year. A great deal is said about national insurance helping naval men, but the Insurance Bill will not reduce by one single halfpenny the money required for this side of naval benevolence, and the method of collection should be overhauled periodically.

That English critic are not alone in considering the new Japanese regulations for the tactical employment of artillery to be remarkable is shown by the fact that the latest number of nearly every military magazine published on the Continent contains an article on the same subject. The leading feature of the regulations is what Western nations would call the reckless sacrifice of artillery, who are required to expose themselves at short range in order to afford their infantry the most efficient support. The Japanese, theory is that victory can only be purchased by blood; therefore, the gunners, being better protected than the infantry, should advance at least as close to the enemy, if the effect of their fire can thereby be increased. A battery has 150 men and six guns; if all but twelve of the men are killed, the two men remaining at each gun can still keep up an effective fire, while the guns themselves are not easy to disable. In these humanitarian days we are apt to forget that war is a cruel and a bloody pursuit, and it may we require a lesson from the Japanese, who are nearer to the primitive fighting man than the product of our highly-artificial civilisation.

The Dunne tailless plane has been attracting considerable attention in military circles lately on account of its remarkable natural stability. Airman will have nothing to do with artificial stabilizing gear, worked by a pendulum or gyroscope, which they consider uniformly unreliable, and the endeavour is to develop a naturally stable machine. It is claimed for the Dunne plane that whatever happens to it, if left to itself it will at once assume the gliding position and come safely to earth. This is due principally to the peculiar gull-wing curve of the plane, which, in the centre, is such as to lift the machine, while the wing-tips are turned down so as to depress it. The ease with which the machine is controlled is shown by the fact Captain Carden, who has lost one arm, recently passed for his pilot's certificate on a Dunne biplane. The Dunne monoplane, which has the propeller behind the observer, seems particularly well adapted for military purposes.

The French task in Morocco, a correspondent writes by mail is a very serious one, and 40,000 rather than 4,000 men will be required to carry it through. The successes chronicled last week have produced no permanent effect. General Gourand has indeed, succeeded in scattering the tribesmen, but they are reforming in all directions. The reconnoitring columns under Generals Gouraud and Dalbiez on the Fez to Taza road and south of Fez and Mekinez, are not sufficiently strong to impress the tribesmen with a sense of French power. General Dalbiez has forced another encounter on the Beni M'Tirs, who were reinforced by other tribes, and has routed them. The French lost three killed and thirteen wounded Dalbiez's column reached Mekinez on June 25 after a roundabout march to beat back the Moors. Considerable anxiety prevails at Marrakesh. The great Kaids are on bad terms with each other and disturbances are feared. The Europeans have taken precautions for their own security. Far to the south, beyond the Morocco frontier, the French have been attacked near Timbuktu, and Lieut. La Lorrain and a civilian official were killed.

The news from Albania reads badly for Turkey not so much on account of the extent of the mutiny, but because of the universal sympathy accorded to it is the Balkan Peninsula. Turkey has three army corps in Macedonia and the Kossova province, one at Salonika, one at Monastir, and one at Uskub. The mutiny broke out first at Monastir. Among the mutineers or deserters are Tatar Bey, seven other officers and many men, mostly Albanians. Some Anatolian Musulmans joined them, but no action was taken against the deserters for fear of a general insurrection on the part of the troops at Monastir. At Salonika and Uskub the majority of the officers are in sympathy with the mutineers, who demand the dissolution of the Chamber at Constantinople, the re-election of deputies and the formation of a Ministry composed of competent statesmen. The Malissori attacked the troops at Alessio, near the Gulf of Drina, capturing six mitrailleuses and forty mules laden with war material on their way from Dibra. It is rumoured that Hussein Kiazim, Vali of Salonika, is the mainspring of the movement of revolt against the Committee of Union and Progress. The mutiny spread to Dibra and Prilip. So after all the trouble taken to quell the revolt last year and in 1910, in the Kossovo district, the provinces of Macedonia and Albania, and what is worse, their garrisons, are practically in a state of revolt against the central authority. It is said that 30,000 men will be sent from Smyrna to Monastir.

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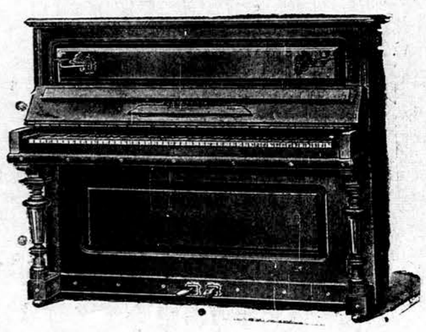

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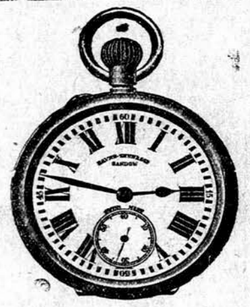

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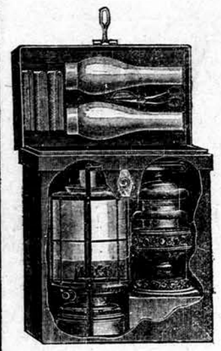

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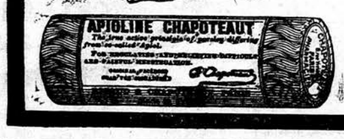

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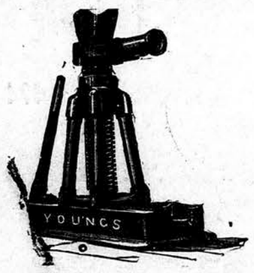

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